BOOK No. 145

PRICE 10 CENTS

LEARN HOW BOOK

HANDWORK AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

CROCHET • KNITTING • TATTING • EMBROIDERY • HAIRPIN LACE

Here's Fun at Your Fingertips!

Will you knit, or will you crochet? Do you like the gossamer daintiness of tatting or the colorful decoration of embroidery?

Whether you choose to work to the merry click of knitting needles, or the quick flash of a crochet hook, you'll find it's fun and easy to do. There's so much satisfaction in fine finished handwork, from a dainty handkerchief edging to a smart knitted sweater.

Read the simple, step-by-step directions in this book, look at the clear pictures, and you will see that it's easy to "learn how" to do fine handwork.

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LEARN HOW TO

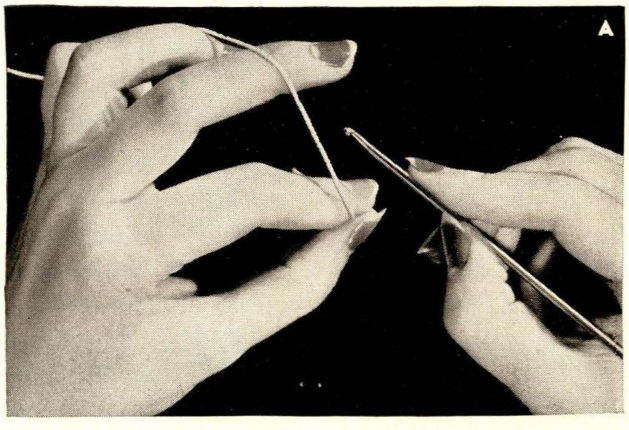
Crochet

IN TEN EASY LESSONS

Learning how to crochet is merely the mastering of a few simple stitches; in no time at all, your crochet hook will fly! Step by step as you go along, you will find that you are actually crocheting something useful, and this practice will help you become a smooth and rapid worker. When you finish lesson ten you should be a star pupil, ready to tackle more intricate designs.

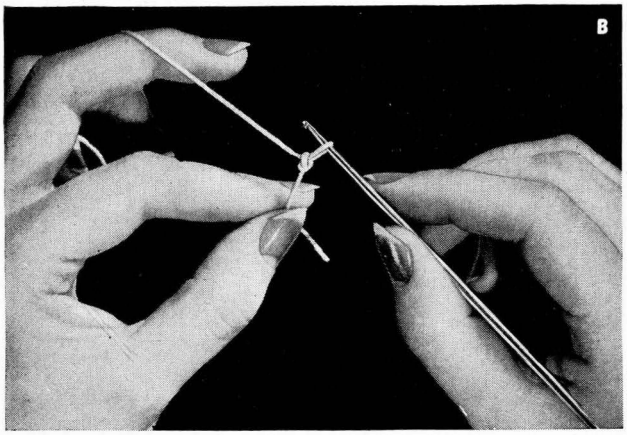
MATERIALS: It's easier to learn on heavy crochet cotton, using a fairly large needle, so we suggest that you start with a size 7 MILWARD's steel crochet hook and CLARK's O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS BEST SIX CORD MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 10. Do not crochet too tightly.

Lesson No. 1 ... All Set with Thread and Hook and on to the CHAIN STITCH

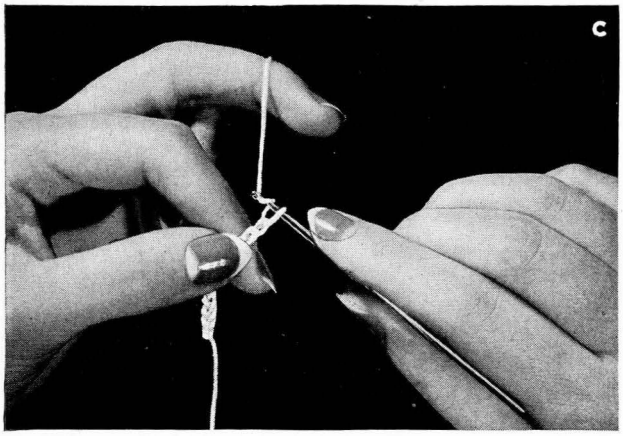


Learn to hold your thread so that it is comfortable and feeds your crochet hook easily. Take the thread in your left hand, with the end toward you, and catch it between the little and ring fingers. Then, crooking the little finger to control the tension, take it up over the ring, middle and forefinger, and hold it between the forefinger and thumb, as in **Fig. A.** If you prefer you may wrap the thread once around your little finger to obtain a tighter tension. The middle finger guides the thread to the proper position.

To make a loop in the professional way, hold the thread in position as explained above; then, holding the crochet hook by the flat section, in the right hand, put the crochet hook under the thread between the forefinger and middle finger and give it a twist completely around.



Holding the twist thus made with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, insert the crochet hook to the left of the working thread, between the forefinger and the ring finger, wrap the thread around the hook (this is called "thread over"). Now draw through the loop just formed. Let the twist go, and pull the short end of the thread to tighten the loop, and you are ready to start the chain stitch (see **Fig. B**).



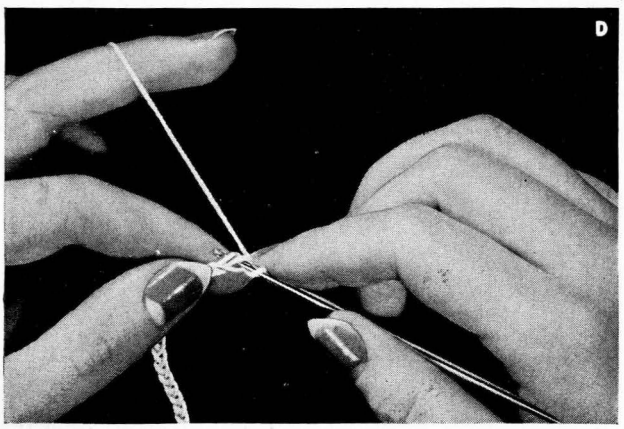
THE CHAIN STITCH

Holding your thread in position, and with a loop on the hook, wrap the thread over the needle, from left to right, and draw it through the loop on the hook, just enough for the hook to slide easily in the new stitch. You have made one chain stitch. Repeat until you have a chain of the desired length (see **Fig. C**).

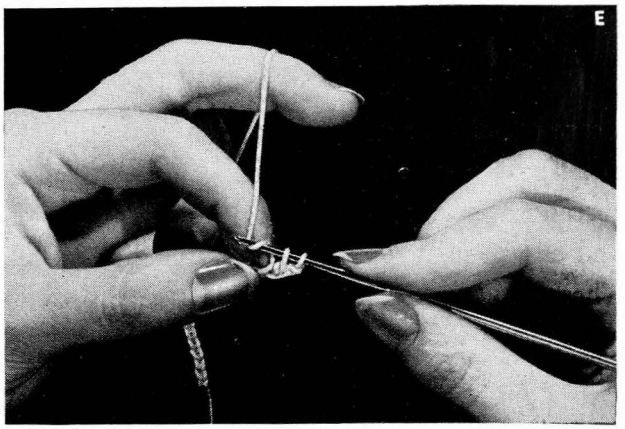
As the working thread feeds your crochet hook, you will find it necessary to move the grip of the thumb and forefinger along with the working stitch. Make a chain stitch until you can make it evenly and automatically, for upon this stitch is built the whole structure of crochet.

Lesson No. 2 . . . SINGLE CROCHET
and you're off to a Good Start

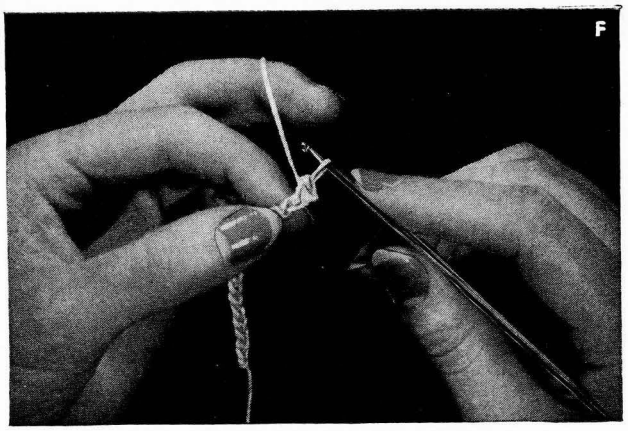
To do single crochet, you need a chain stitch foundation. Make a chain consisting of 20 chain stitches. Insert hook from the front in the second chain stitch from hook, having only a single loop of the stitch showing below the hook (see **Fig. D**).



Wrap the working thread around the hook (this is called "thread over"), and draw the thread through—you will now have 2 loops on the hook. Catch the working thread again with the hook (this is shown in **Fig. E**).



Draw the working thread through both loops on the hook. You will now have one loop on your hook. This completes one single crochet (see **Fig. F**).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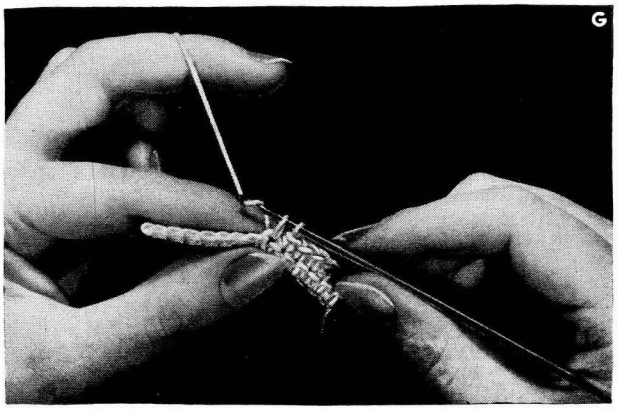
Now make single crochet in each stitch across to end of row. "Turn" is an expression you will find frequently in crochet instructions. When you have finished your row, turn your work so that the reverse side of your work is facing you.

To make second and subsequent rows of single crochet, chain 1, turn. Continue along the first row of single crochet same as you did on the chain (see **Fig. G**), picking up 2 top loops of each single crochet in preceding row. Practice making single crochet until you can make them with ease.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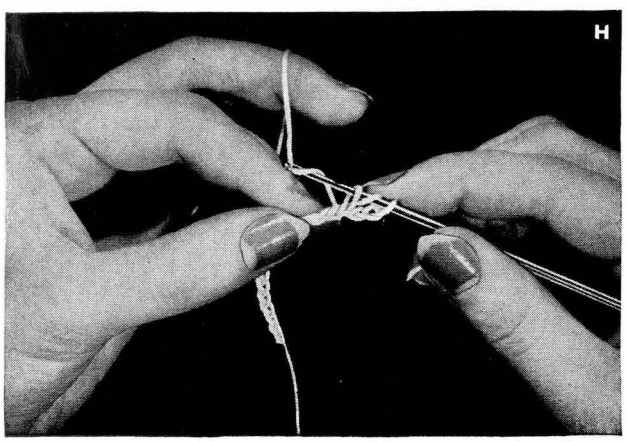
Lesson No. 3 . . . DOUBLE CROCHET . . . The Foundation Stitch for Making Filet Lace

As in single crochet, double crochet is worked over a foundation of a chain or other stitches. Start with a foundation chain of 20 chain stitches; wrap the thread around the hook (in the future we shall give this motion its professional term, "thread over"), insert the hook in the 4th chain stitch from the hook, leaving only a single loop of the foundation chain to show below the hook. Draw the thread through, and at this stage there will be 3 loops on the hook; thread over (see **Fig. H**).

Now draw the thread through 2 loops, and thread over again (see **Fig. I**).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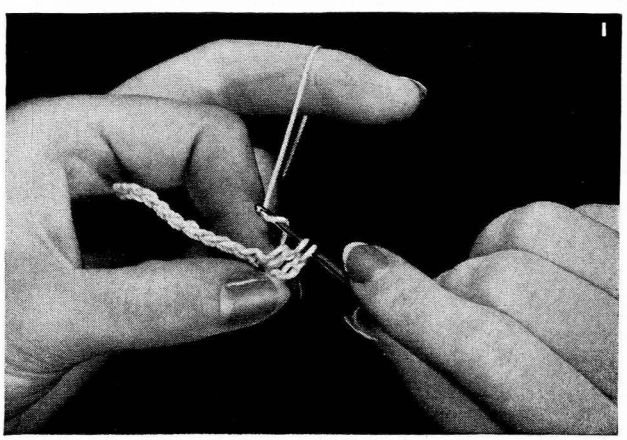
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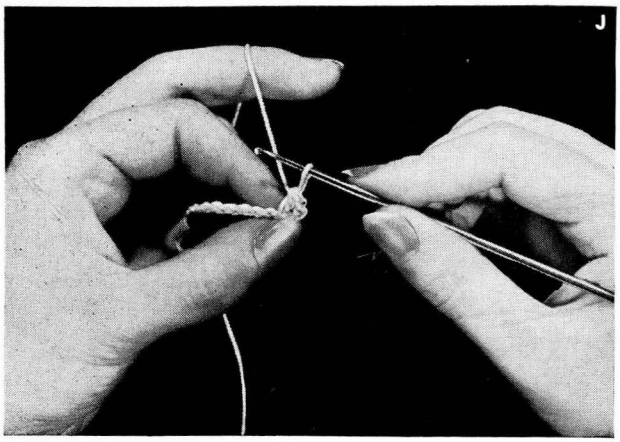
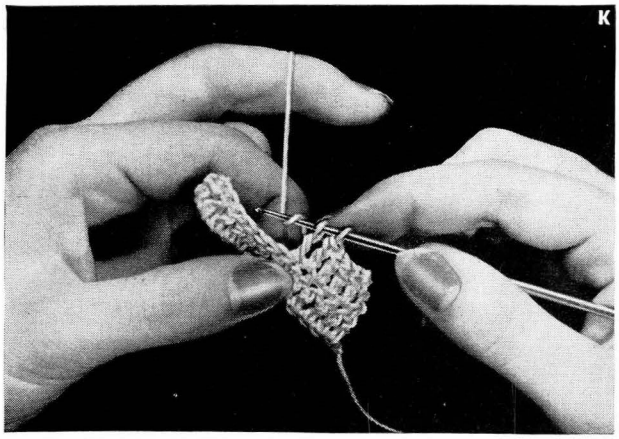
DOUBLE CROCHET (continued)





Draw through the remaining 2 loops, thus leaving one loop on the hook and completing one double crochet (see **Fig. J**).

Continue making double crochet in each stitch to end of chain. To make second and subsequent rows, chain 3 stitches, turn. Continue along previous row of double crochet, picking up 2 top loops of each double crochet in preceding row (see **Fig. K**). Practice this stitch until you've mastered it, as it is an important stitch.

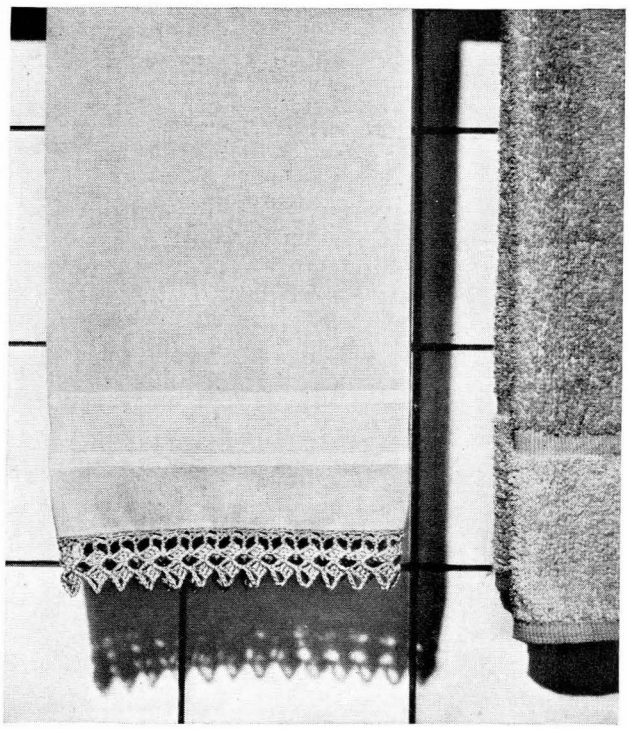
Edgings Make a Smart Finish

EDGING . . . Use this simple but pretty edging to trim a guest towel. You will need CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS BEST SIX CORD MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 10, and a MILWARD'S steel crochet hook No. 7.

Starting at one narrow end, make 8 chain stitches. **1st row:** Double crochet in the 4th chain stitch from hook, chain 2, skip 3 chains. In the next chain make 3 double crochet, chain 3, single crochet, chain 3 and 3 double crochet. Chain 7, turn.

2nd row: Skip 3 double crochet, make a single crochet in the chain-3 loop, chain 5, single crochet in the next chain-3 loop, chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in next double crochet, double crochet in the top stitch of the turning chain. Chain 3, turn.

3rd row: Double crochet in next double crochet, chain 2, skip chain-2. In the next chain-5 loop make 3 double crochet, chain 3, single crochet, chain 3 and 3 double crochet. Chain 7, turn. Repeat the 2nd and 3rd rows alternately for the desired length. Do not make turning chain at the end of the last row. Break off. Sew neatly to edge of towel.



For fine handwork choose

J. & P. COATS OR CLARK'S O.N.T.

BEST SIX CORD MERCERIZED CROCHET

Lesson No. 1 . . . NOW LET'S LEARN TO MAKE FILET

Filet is a combination of blocks and spaces.

TO MAKE SPACES . . . Make a foundation chain of 20 stitches. Make a double crochet in the 8th chain from the hook, chain 2, skip 2 stitches of the foundation chain and make a double crochet in the next stitch, chain 2 and continue thus across the foundation chain. There will be 5 spaces made. Chain 5, turn.

To make the next row, make double crochet in next double crochet, chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in next double crochet and work thus across, making your last double crochet in the 3rd stitch of the turning chain. Chain 5, turn. Repeat this row for about 2 inches (see **Fig. L**).

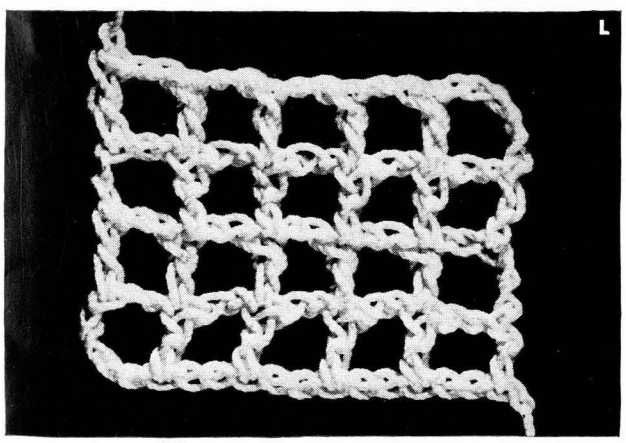
TO MAKE BLOCKS . . . Usually combined with spaces. Chain 20 and make 5 spaces as before. Chain 3, turn. **2nd row:** Make 2 double crochet in the first space, double crochet in the next double crochet (this makes 1 block—see **Fig. M**). Chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in the next double crochet (this makes 1 space). Make 2 double crochet in the next space, 1 double crochet in the next double crochet (another block). Chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in next double crochet (another space). Make 2 double crochet in the last space, double crochet in the 3rd stitch of the turning chain (another block). Ch 3, turn.

3rd row: On this row we'll make blocks over blocks and spaces over spaces, as follows: Skip the double crochet from which the chain-3 started, because this chain-3 counts as the 1st double crochet of the row; make double crochet in each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th double crochet (a block made over a block—see **Fig. M**). Chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in each of the next 4 double crochet. Chain 2, skip 2 chains, double crochet in each of the next 3 double crochet, double crochet in the top stitch of the turning chain. Chain 5, turn.

4th row: On this row we'll make spaces over blocks and blocks over spaces. Skip the 2nd and 3rd double crochet of the first block, make double crochet in the last double crochet of the same block (space made over block—see **Fig. M**). Make 2 double crochet in the next space, double crochet in first double crochet of next block (block made over space). Chain 2, skip 2 double crochet, double crochet in last double crochet of block; 2 double crochet in next space, double crochet in first double crochet of next block. Chain 2, skip next 2 double crochet, double crochet in the top stitch of the turning chain.

In a series of blocks, allow 4 double crochet for the first block and 3 double crochet for each additional block. For instance, 3 blocks require 10 double crochet.

You have now learned how to make the space and the block. All filet designs are worked from a chart of squares, and it is a simple matter of counting to make blocks on the dark squares and spaces on the light squares.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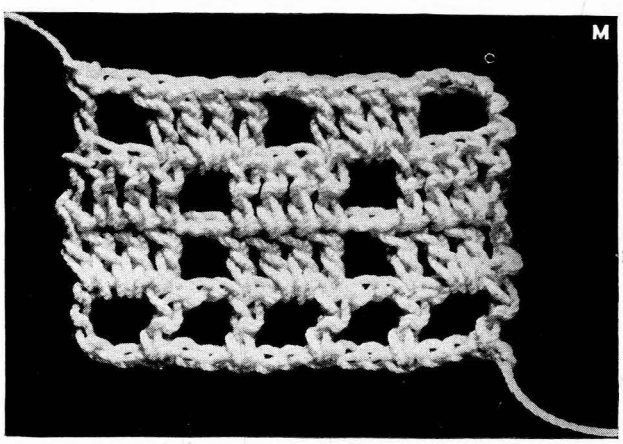
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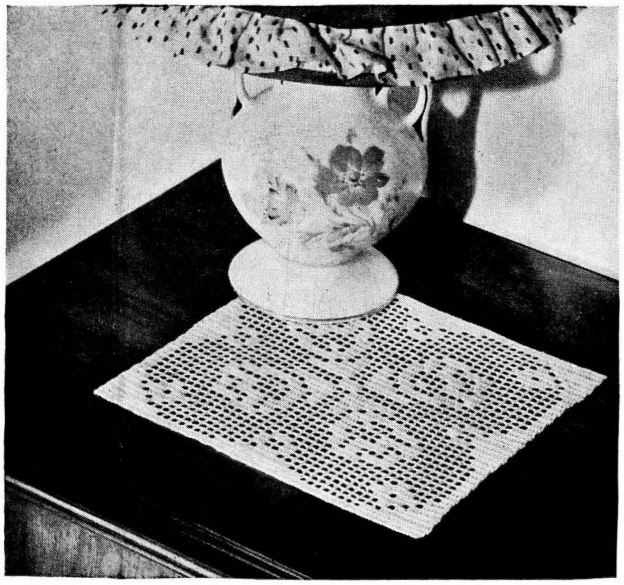
FOLLOW A SIMPLE DIAGRAM FOR A

Filet Doily



You will need 1 ball of CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS BEST SIX CORD MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 30, and a MILWARD'S steel crochet hook No. 9.

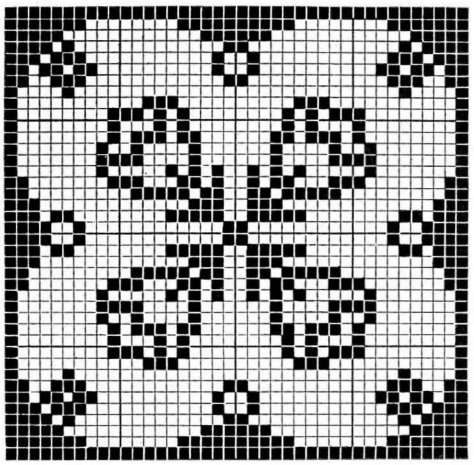
Gauge: In making this doily, try to have your work measure 5 spaces or blocks to 1 inch, and 5 rows to 1 inch. This will give you a doily 8 inches square.

Starting at the bottom of the chart, chain 123 (you should have 15 chain stitches to 1 inch). **1st row:** Double crochet in the 4th chain from hook and in each chain across (121 double crochet in all, counting the turning chain as 1 double crochet). Chain 3, turn.

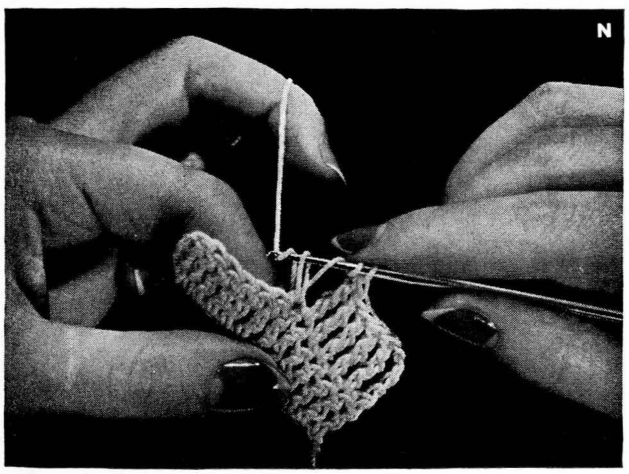
2nd row: Skip the last double crochet made on previous row, make double crochet in next 21 double crochet (this makes 7 blocks); chain 2, skip 2 double crochet, double crochet in next double crochet (1 space made). Make 7 more spaces, double crochet in next 30 double crochet (10 blocks made). Make 8 spaces, double crochet in next 20 double crochet, double crochet in the 3rd stitch of turning chain. Chain 3, turn.

3rd row: Double crochet in next 15 double crochet (5 blocks); make 2 spaces, chain 2, skip chain-2 of row below, double crochet in next double crochet (a space made over a space); make 9 more spaces, double crochet in next 18 double crochet (6 blocks); 12 spaces, 5 blocks. Ch 3, turn.

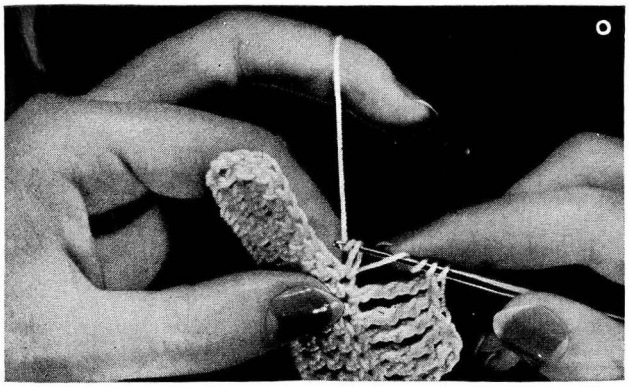
4th row: 4 blocks, 1 space, double crochet in next 2 chains, double crochet in next double crochet (a block made over a space). Make 13 spaces, 2 blocks, 13 spaces, 1 block, 1 space, 4 blocks. Starting at the 5th row, follow the chart to the top to complete the doily. Break off. Starch and press.

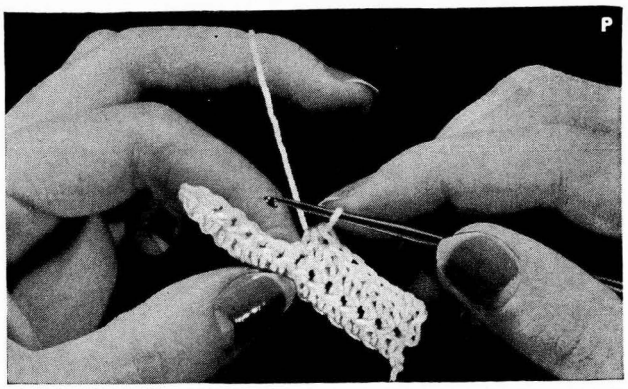


Lesson No. 5 ... MORE SIMPLE STITCHES



The "treble" is similar to double crochet. To make a treble, thread over twice instead of once, insert hook in stitch as for a double crochet, catch the thread and draw a loop through, thus making 4 loops on hook. You work the 4 loops off the hook as follows: Thread over (see **Fig. N**) and draw through 2 loops; thread over and draw through 2 more loops; thread over and draw through the remaining 2 loops, and there will be 1 loop left on your hook. (Always work your stitches off 2 at a time).



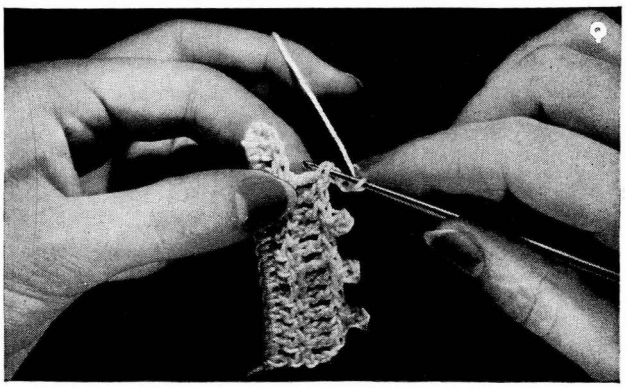


DOUBLE TREBLE

Make "double treble" as for a treble, but thread over 3 times instead of twice (see **Fig. O**), and continue as for a treble, drawing the thread through 2 loops at a time 4 times.

TRIPLE TREBLE

Make "triple treble" as for double treble, but thread over 4 times, and continue as for a double treble, drawing thread through 2 loops at a time 5 times.



HALF DOUBLE CROCHET

Make "half double crochet" like a double crochet until there are 3 loops on hook; then thread over and draw through all 3 loops at once (see **Fig. P**).

PICOT

The "picot" is frequently used for a trimming edge. It is also an essential part of Irish Crochet. Picots are separated by chain stitches, single crochet, or double crochet, depending upon the design. To make the picot illustrated in **Fig. Q,** make 3 double crochet, chain 3, insert hook in the front loop of the double crochet just made and through the single vertical bar of the same double crochet; thread over and draw through all 3 loops on hook at once. You may make 3, 4 or 5 chain stitches; the number of chain stitches depends upon the size of picot desired.

PRACTICE UP ON YOUR NEW STITCHES BY MAKING THIS

Utility Bag No. 490

You will need 2 balls of J. &. P. Coats Knit-Cro-Sheen, and a Milward's steel crochet hook No. 7.

Make a foundation chain 17 inches long, having about 9 chain stitches to 1 inch. **1st row:** Make a half double crochet in the 3rd ch from hook. Now make a half double crochet in each chain stitch until the row measures 14 inches (the number of half double crochet should be divisible by 8, plus 3). Cut off the remaining foundation chain. Chain 5, turn.

2nd row: Skip the last half double crochet made on the 1st row, make a double treble in next half double

Continued on Page 10

UTILITY BAG No. 490 (continued)

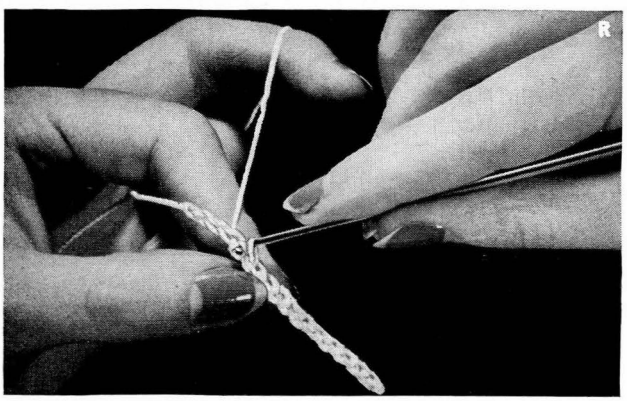
crochet; make another double treble in the following half double crochet. Chain 5, skip 5 half double crochet, make a double treble in each of the next 3 half double crochet. Chain 5, skip 5 half double crochet, double treble in each of the next 3 half double crochet. Continue thus across (row ends with double treble in each of the last 3 half double crochet). Chain 2, turn.

3rd row: Half double crochet in each of the last 3 double treble made on the 2nd row; 5 half double crochet in the chain-5 space, half double crochet in each of the next 3 double treble, 5 half double crochet in the space, half double crochet in each of the next 3 double treble. Continue thus across (make the last half double crochet in the top of the turning chain-5). Chain 5, turn. Repeat the 2nd and 3rd rows alternately until the work measures about 23 inches, ending with the 3rd row. Break off. Double this piece, and sew together the two 11½-inch side edges neatly. Pin out to measure 12 x 15 inches, and press through a damp cloth.

For the handle, chain 13. **1st row:** Make a treble in the 5th chain from hook; make treble in each remaining chain across. Chain 4 (this turning chain counts as the 1st treble of next row), turn. **2nd row:** Skip the last treble made on the previous row, make a treble in each of the next 8 treble, make a treble in the top stitch of the turning chain. Chain 4, turn. Repeat the 2nd row for 24 inches. Fasten off. Sew together the 2 long edges of this piece, to form a strip of double thickness. Make another strip exactly like this. Measure off 4 inches from each end of each strip, and mark with pins. Roll the ends up to the pins, sewing so that they will not unroll. Sew handles to top of bag (see illustration).

Lesson No. 6 . . . START ON CIRCLES AND YOU LEARN TO MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE CHAIR SET

The slip stitch is used for joining, or whenever an invisible stitch is necessary. Insert the hook through the specified stitch, catch the thread, and draw it through the stitch and the loop on the hook with one motion (see **Fig. R**).



CHAIR SET No. 7251

You will need 2 balls of J. & P. Coats Knit-Cro-Sheen, and a Milward's steel crochet hook No. 5.

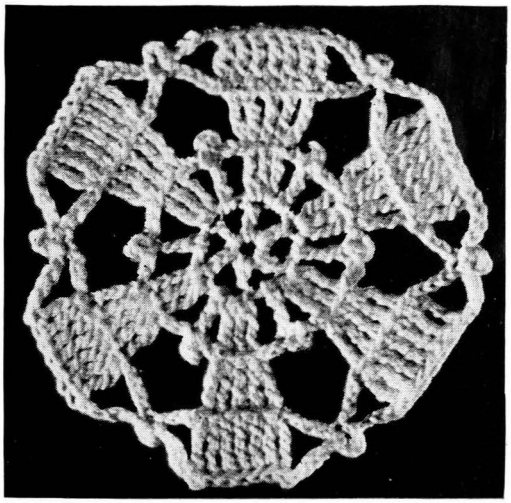
Chair Back—about 13½ x 21 inches.

Arm Pieces—about 9½ x 13½ inches.

MOTIF . . . Starting at center, chain 6, join with slip stitch. **1st round:** Chain 5, double crochet in ring, chain 2, double crochet in ring, chain 2. Continue thus until 5 spaces are made; then chain 2, make a slip stitch in the 3rd stitch of the chain-5.

2nd round: Chain 4, make 2 trebles in same place as slip stitch, chain 2, treble in next space, chain 3, slip stitch in the last treble. Chain 2, make 3 trebles in next treble. Chain 2, treble in next space, chain 3, slip stitch in the last treble, chain 2, 3 trebles in the next treble. Continue in this manner around. Join the last chain-2 with a slip stitch in the 4th stitch of the chain-4.

On the next 2 rounds, pick up only the back loop of each treble. **3rd round:** Chain 4, treble in same place as slip stitch, make a treble in next treble, 2 trebles in following treble. Chain 7, make 2 trebles in the next treble of the 3-treble group. Treble in next treble, 2 trebles



STITCH DETAIL No. 7251

in next treble; chain 7, 2 trebles in next treble of the 3-treble group. Continue in this manner around. Join the last chain-7 to the 4th stitch of the chain-4.

4th round: Chain 4, make treble in same place as slip stitch. Make treble in each of the next 3 trebles, 2 trebles in the following treble, chain 4, skip 3 chain of the chain-7, make single crochet in the next chain, chain 3, single crochet in same place, chain 4, 2 trebles in next treble. Make treble in each of the next 3 trebles, 2 trebles in the following treble, chain 4, skip 3 chain of the chain-7, make single crochet in the next chain, chain 3, single crochet in the same place, chain 4, 2 trebles in next treble. Continue in this manner around. Join the last chain-4 to the 4th stitch of the chain-4 first made. Fasten off.

CHAIR BACK . . . Make 18 motifs in all. Sew them together as in illustration, having 6 motifs in the 1st row, 5 in 2nd row, 4 in 3rd row and 3 in 4th row. Sew the treble-groups together with over-and-over stitches, picking up a single loop from each treble-group.

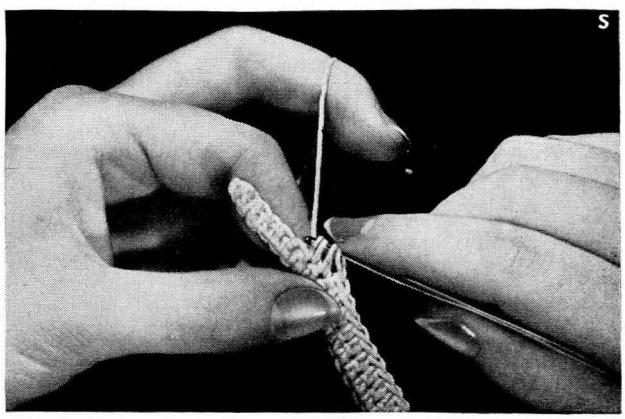
ARM PIECES . . . Make 10 motifs. Sew together 4 motifs for the center row; sew 3 motifs on each side of center row.

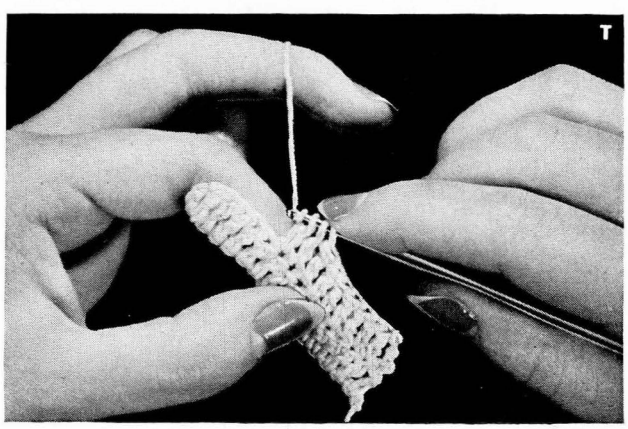
Lesson No. 7 . . . INCREASING AND DECREASING

TO INCREASE . . . Work 2 stitches in one stitch, and on the next row you will have an extra stitch to work. Directions tell you where to place your increases.

TO DECREASE IN SINGLE CROCHET . . . Crochet 2 stitches together as follows: Insert hook in specified stitch, draw the working thread through. Then insert the hook in the next stitch and draw the working thread through so that you have 3 loops on the hook. Then thread over (see **Fig. S**) and draw the thread through all 3 loops at once, and you've decreased 1 single crochet for your next row.

TO DECREASE IN DOUBLE CROCHET . . . Begin as for a double crochet in specified stitch until there are 3 loops on hook; then thread over and draw the thread through 2 loops only (2 loops on hook now). Start again in the following stitch as for double crochet; there are now 4 loops on hook. Thread over and draw thread through first 2 loops (leaving 3 loops on hook); thread over (see **Fig. T**) and draw through all 3 loops (1 loop remaining). You've now decreased 1 double crochet for your next row.





LEARN THESE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHET . . .

In order to follow crochet directions, learn to recognize the abbreviations of the terms given. You'll find expert crocheters referring glibly to the stitches by their abbreviations, calling single crochet "s c," etc.

ch	chain	**bl**	block
s c	single crochet	**sp**	space
d c	double crochet	**p**	picot
half d c	half double crochet	**st**	stitch
tr	treble	**sts**	stitches
d tr	double treble	**rnd**	round
tr tr	triple treble	**inc.**	increase
sl st	slip stitch	**dec.**	decrease

* (asterisk) . . . Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many more times as specified, in addition to the original. For example, "repeat from * 2 more times" means to make 3 times in all. The ** is used in the same way.

When a phrase such as "(d c in next d c, ch 2) 3 times" appears, it means that the steps within the parenthesis must be worked 3 times in all.

GAUGE AND ITS IMPORTANCE . . . Gauge is the number of stitches and rows to the inch on your work. It is very important because it determines the size of the finished article. Whether you are crocheting or knitting, you must work strictly according to the gauge specified. For details, see page 26.

NOW YOU CAN MAKE THIS

Pretty Scotch Cap No. 2467

Headsize 21-22 Inches

You will need 2 1-oz. balls of CHADWICK'S RED HEART SHETLAND FLOSS, and a MILWARD'S steel crochet hook No. 2. Also a feather.

Gauge: Your work should measure 7 s c to 1 inch, and 8 rows to 1 inch.

SIDE . . . Starting at the center back, ch 15. **1st row:** S c in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across.

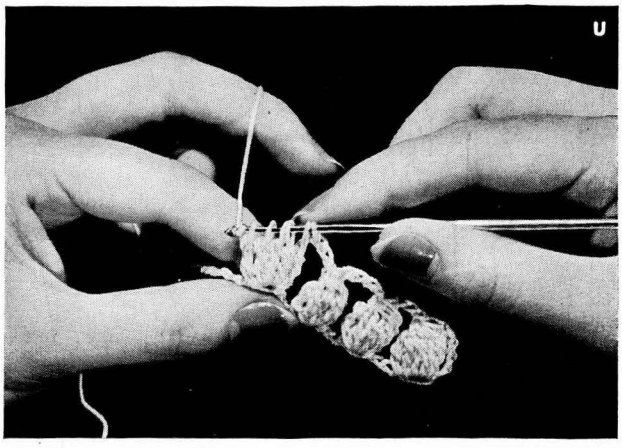
Ch 1, turn. Hereafter pick up only the back loop of each s c. **2nd row:** 2 s c in 1st s c (1 s c increased), s c in each s c across. Ch 1, turn. **3rd row:** S c in each s c across, 2 s c in last s c (another s c increased). Ch 1, turn. Repeat the 2nd and 3rd rows alternately until there are 23 s c in the row. Mark this row with a pin. Now inc. 1 s c at increase-edge every 3rd row until there are 32 s c in the row. Work without increasing for 10 more inches. Then dec. 1 s c at same edge where increases were made on the next row and every 3rd row thereafter, until 23 s c remain in the row—*to dec., work off 2 s c as 1 s c.* Mark this row with a pin. Now dec. 1 s c at decrease-edge each row until 14 s c remain. Work 1 more row of 14 s c and fasten off.

CROWN . . . Starting at the front edge, ch 22. **1st row:** S c in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across. Ch 1, turn. **2nd row:** S c in each s c across, picking up both loops of each s c. Ch 1, turn. Repeat the 2nd row until piece measures 3¼ inches in all. Now dec. 1 s c at both ends of every 3rd row until 1 s c remains. Fasten off.

Sew center back edges of side piece together neatly up to pins, with over-and-over stitches. Mark the center of the 1st row of the crown, and pin to center front of side piece, at top. Sew edges of crown to side piece, on wrong side. Sew on feather at side. Measure off grosgrain ribbon same length as your headsize, and tack to inside of hat to prevent stretching.

Lesson No. 8 . . . SOME FANCY STITCHES

Now that you know the plain basic stitches in crochet, here are some fancy ones for you to try—



CLUSTERS

"Clusters" may be made with a double crochet or treble. This is generally referred to as a d c-cluster, or a tr-cluster. No matter which kind you make, you proceed on the same principle. For example, a 5-tr cluster: Make 5 trebles in the specified stitch, holding back the last loop of each treble on the hook (6 loops on hook now); thread over (see **Fig. U**) and draw through all loops on hook; ch 1 tightly. Now you have made a "tr-cluster." If you are making a d c-cluster, hold back the last loop of each double crochet on your hook, and continue in same manner.

CLUSTERS ADD CHARM TO THIS
Console Set No. 7254

MATERIALS: For best results use—
CLARK'S O.N.T. OR J. & P. COATS
BEST SIX CORD MERCERIZED CROCHET, SIZE 30:

SMALL BALL:
CLARK'S O.N.T.—2 *balls of White or Ecru, or* 3 *balls of any color.*
OR
J. & P. COATS—2 *balls of White, Ecru, or any color.*

BIG BALL:
CLARK'S O.N.T.—1 *ball of White or Ecru.*
OR
J. & P. COATS—1 *ball of White, Ecru, or any color.*
MILWARD'S *steel crochet hook No. 9.*

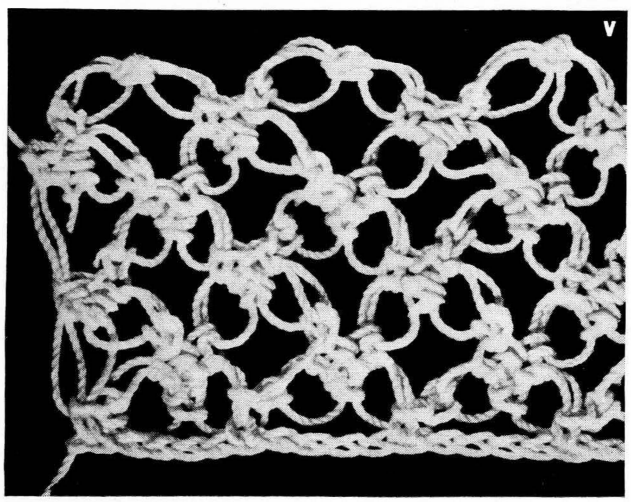
Completed large doily measures about 14½ inches in diameter; small doilies measure about 11½ inches in diameter.

LARGE DOILY . . . Ch 7, join with sl st. **1st round:** 14 s c in ring. Join. **2nd round:** Ch 6 (to count as tr and ch-2), * tr in next s c, ch 2. Repeat from * around; join to 4th st of ch-6 (14 sps). **3rd round:** S c in ch-2 sp, * ch 4, s c in next sp. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 2, d c in 1st s c made. **4th round:** * Ch 5, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 2, d c in d c at base of 1st ch-5. **5th round:** Ch 12 (to count as tr and ch-8), * tr in next loop, ch 8. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 5, d c in 4th st of ch-12. **6th round:** S c in loop (under bar of d c), * ch 5, s c in next loop, ch 4, s c in same loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 5, s c in last loop, ch 2, d c in 1st s c. **7th round:**

CONSOLE SET No. 7254 (continued)

* Ch 6, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, d c at base of 1st ch-6. **8th round:** Ch 10 (to count as tr and ch-6), * tr in next loop, ch 6. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, d c in 4th st of ch-10. *Hereafter it is wise to mark beginning of rounds with a colored thread.* **9th round:** S c in loop (under d c), * ch 7, s c in next loop, ch 3, 3 tr in same loop, holding back the last loop of each tr on hook; thread over and draw through all loops on hook; ch 1 tightly (cluster). Ch 3, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with 3-tr cluster, tr in 1st s c. **10th round:** S c in top of tr just made, ch 3, 3-tr cluster under last tr made, * ch 4, s c in next loop, ch 8, s c in tip of next cluster of previous round, ch 3, 3-tr cluster under ch-3 following cluster. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 4, tr in s c at base of 1st ch-3. **11th round:** S c in top of last tr made, * ch 9, s c in tip of next cluster, ch 4, a 3-d tr cluster under next ch-4 (work as for previous clusters, making d tr instead of tr). Ch 4, s c in ch-8 loop. Repeat from * around, ending with 3-d tr cluster under ch-4, tr in 1st s c. **12th round:** S c in top of last tr made, ch 4, 3-d tr cluster in sp under tr; * ch 5, s c in next loop, ch 10, s c in tip of next cluster, ch 4, 3-d tr cluster under next ch-4. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 5, d tr in 1st s c. **13th round:** Ch 11, s c in tip of next cluster, * ch 4, 3-d tr cluster under ch-5, ch 6, s c in next loop, ch 11, s c in tip of next cluster. Repeat from * around, ending with cluster, d tr in last d tr (at base of 1st ch-11) of previous round, s c under d tr-bar just made. **14th round:** Ch 17 (to count as d tr and ch-12), * d tr in next ch-11 loop, ch 12, d tr in loop following cluster, ch 12. Repeat from * around ending with ch 8, tr in 5th st of ch-17. **15th round:** * Ch 8, s c in next loop, ch 6, s c in same loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, d c at base of 1st ch-8. **16th and 17th rounds:** * Ch 7, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, tr in d c (at base of 1st ch-7). **18th round:** ** Ch 4, 3-tr cluster at base of ch-4, 3-tr cluster in center ch of next loop, ch 4, s c at base of last cluster made, * ch 8, s c in center of next loop. Repeat from * twice. Then repeat from ** around, ending with ch 4, d tr at base of 1st ch-4. **19th round:** * Ch 4; in tip of cluster-group make 3-tr cluster, ch 4, s c at base of cluster, ch 4, 3-tr cluster in same place; ch 4, s c in next loop; (ch 8, s c in next loop) twice. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 4, d tr in d tr at base of 1st ch-4. **20th round:** * (Ch 9, s c in tip of next cluster) twice; (ch 9, s c in next ch-8 loop) twice. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 4, d tr at base of 1st ch-9. **21st round:** * Ch 9, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 4, d tr at base of 1st ch-9. **22nd round:** Like 21st round, making ch-10 instead of ch-9, and ending with ch 5, d tr at base of 1st ch-10. **23rd round:** Make ch-11 loops around, ending with ch 6, d tr at base of 1st ch-11. **24th round:** * Ch 11, s c in center st of next ch-11, ch 4, 3-tr cluster in same st; 3-tr cluster in center st of next ch-11, ch 4, s c at base of last cluster; (ch 11, s c in center st of next ch-11) twice. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 6, d tr at base of 1st ch-11. **25th round:** * Ch 12, s c in next loop, ch 6. At tip of next cluster-group make 3-tr cluster; ch 4, s c at base of cluster, ch 4, 3-tr cluster in same place as last cluster, ch 6, s c in next loop, ch 12, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 6, tr tr at base of 1st ch-12. **26th round:** * Ch 12, s c in next loop, (ch 12, s c at tip of next cluster) twice; ch 12, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending as before. **27th round:** * Ch 12, s c in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 6, tr tr at base of 1st loop. **28th round:** Like 27th round, making ch-13 loops (instead of ch-12). End with ch 13, sl st at base of 1st loop. Fasten off.

SMALL DOILIES *(Make 2)* . . . Work as for large doily to 22nd round incl. Fasten off. Starch and block all pieces, stretching to measurements given at beginning of directions.



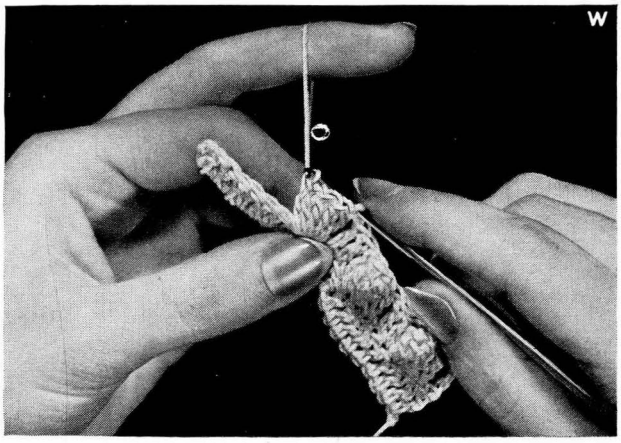
ANOTHER POPULAR STITCH . . .

KNOT STITCH . . . Make a chain for the foundation. Then, * draw loop out on hook ¼-inch, draw thread through, making a chain stitch of it. Put hook between loop and single thread of this chain stitch and make a single crochet (1 knot stitch is made). Work another similar knot stitch, skip 4 stitches of the foundation chain, make a single crochet in next stitch. Repeat from * to end of row. Make two ½-inch knot stitches to turn. Make 1 single crochet over the double loop at right of 1st center knot of preceding row, 1 single crochet over the double loop at left of same knot, make 2 knot stitches, and continue thus across (see **Fig. V**).

Lesson No. 9 . . . MAKE THIS ATTRACTIVE MOTIF AND LEARN TO DO THE POPCORN STITCH

To make a popcorn stitch chain 1, make the specified number of double crochet (sometimes treble) in one stitch. Remove hook from loop, insert the hook through the front in the chain-1 previously made and draw the dropped loop through the chain (**Fig. W** shows a popcorn stitch made of 5 double crochet). This is a popular stitch, particularly used for bedspreads.

This pretty easy-to-do motif may be put to a variety of uses. Sew 2 motifs together for a practical potholder. Or make 9 motifs and join them in rows of 3 to make an ideal pillow top. You will then have acquired enough experience and speed to start on—A BEDSPREAD! For a single size spread make 13 x 20 motifs (you will need 45 skeins of White or Ecru). For a double size spread make 17 x 20 motifs (you will need 55 skeins of White or Ecru). Trim with a fringe as explained at end of the instructions for the motif.

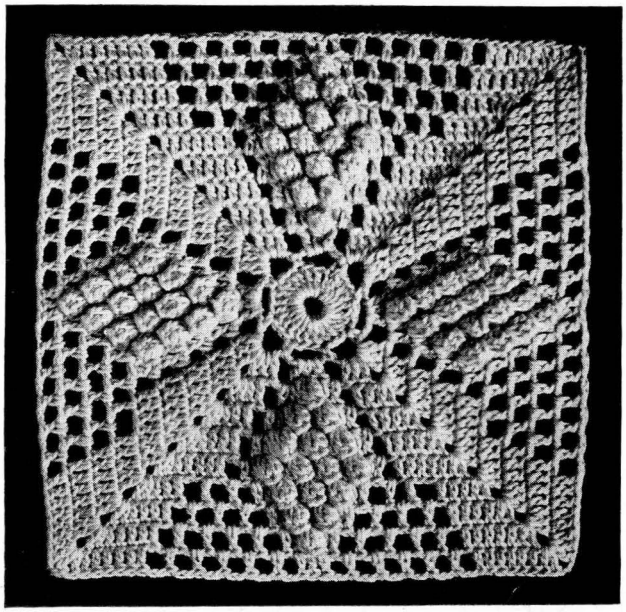


MOTIF No. 6012

Use Clark's O.N.T. Lustersheen (1 motif requires approximately 60 yards) and a Milward's steel crochet hook No. 7.

Starting at center of motif, ch 8, join with sl st to form a ring. **1st round:** Ch 3, 23 d c in ring. Join to 3rd st of ch-3 first made. **2nd round:** S c in same place as sl st, * ch 5, skip 2 d c, s c in next d c. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-5 to 1st s c made. **3rd round:** Ch 3 (to count as d c), 2 d c in same loop, * ch 2, in next loop make 3 d c, ch 2 and 3 d c (corner); ch 2, 3 d c in next loop. Repeat from * around; join. **4th round:** Ch 4 (to count as d c and ch-1), * 5 d c in next d c, drop loop from hook, insert hook in ch preceding 5 d c and draw dropped loop through (a pc st). D c in next d c, d c in next sp, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in each of next 2 d c; in corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in each of next 2 d c, ch 2, skip next d c, d c in next sp, d c in next d c, ch 1. Repeat from * around. Join to 3rd st of ch-4. **5th round:** Ch 3 (to count as d c), 4 d c in same place as sl st, drop loop from hook, insert hook in top st of ch-3 and draw dropped loop through (a pc st); * d c in tip of pc st below, ch 1, 5 d c in next d c and complete a pc st as before, d c in next d c, d c in next sp, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next 3 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in next 3 d c, ch 2, d c in next sp, d c in next d c, pc st in next d c. Repeat from * around; join to top of ch-3. **6th round:** Ch 3 (to count as d c); * pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c, d c in next d c, d c in next sp, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in each of next 4 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in next 4 d c, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next sp, d c in next d c, pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st. Repeat from * around; join. **7th round:** Ch 3 and complete a pc st as at beginning of 5th round, * (d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c) twice. D c in next d c, d c in next sp, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in each of next 5 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in each of next 5 d c, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in sp, d c in next d c, pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c. Repeat from * around; join. **8th round:** Ch 3, * pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st and in next d c; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in sp, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next d c, ch 2, skip 2 d c, d c in next 3 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in next 3 d c, ch 2, skip 2 d c, d c in next d c, ch 2, d c in sp, ch 2,

Continued on page 16



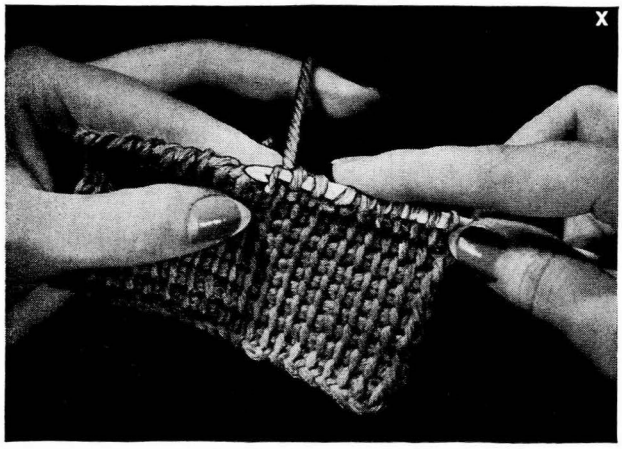
MOTIF No. 6012 (continued)

skip 1 d c, d c in next d c, d c in pc st, pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st. Repeat from * around; join. **9th round:** Ch 3 and complete a pc st as at beginning of 5th round, * d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st and in next d c; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in sp; (ch 2, d c in next sp) twice; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in each of next 4 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in each of next 4 d c, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next sp. (Ch 2, d c in next sp) twice; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next d c, d c in next pc st, pc st in next d c. Repeat from * around; join. **10th round:** Ch 3, * pc st in next d c, d c in next pc st and in next d c; (ch 2, d c in next sp) 4 times; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next 5 d c. In corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in next 5 d c; (ch 2, d c in next sp) 4 times; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next d c, d c in next pc st. Repeat from * around; join. **11th round:** Ch 3, d c in next pc st and in next d c; * (ch 2, d c in next sp) 5 times; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in each of next 6 d c; in corner sp make 2 d c, ch 2 and 2 d c; d c in each of next 6 d c. (Ch 2, d c in next sp) 5 times; ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in next 3 d c. Repeat from * around. Join and fasten off.

For a bedspread, sew the motifs together with neat over-and-over stitches on the wrong side and make fringe around all 4 sides of spread as follows:

FRINGE . . . * Cut 10 strands, each 8 inches long. Double these strands, forming a loop. Pull loop through 1st sp, and draw loose ends through loop. Pull tight. Skip 1 sp. Repeat from * 3 more times, skip 1 sp, make a fringe in center of d c-block, skip 1 sp, and continue to make a fringe in every other sp across. Continue thus all around edges.

Lesson No. 10 . . . WHAT IS AFGHAN STITCH?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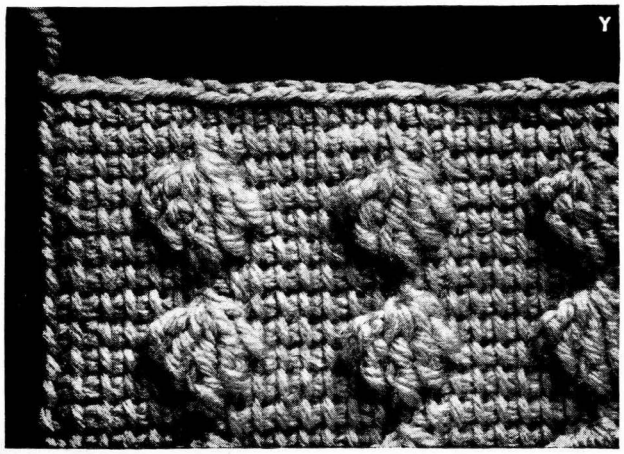

Y

Afghan stitch is so-called because it was originally used for afghans. It is a type of crochet done with a needle similar to a knitting needle, but having a hook on one end like that on a crochet hook. It's a very fascinating stitch to do, and there are a great many variations.

PLAIN AFGHAN STITCH . . . Make a chain of the necessary length. **1st row:** Insert hook in 2nd ch from hook and pull loop through; draw up a loop in each remaining chain in same way, retaining all loops on hook—this is first half of row. Work other half as follows: Yarn over and pull through 1 loop; * yarn over and pull through next 2 loops on hook. Repeat from * across. The loop which remains on hook counts as the 1st st of next row. **2nd row:** Insert hook under 2nd vertical bar of row below, yarn over and draw loop through; * insert hook under next vertical bar, yarn over and draw loop through. Repeat from * across, retaining all loops on hook. Now work other half of row as before. Repeat the 2nd row for desired length (see **Fig. X**). Work a sl st in each vertical bar across last row.

FANCY AFGHAN STITCH . . . Pattern is a multiple of 8 sts plus 5. Work 5 rows of plain afghan stitch. **6th row:** Pick up sts until there are 6 loops on hook, * yarn over, skip the last loop made, in-

FANCY AFGHAN STITCH (continued)

sert hook under vertical bar directly below the previous loop on the 3rd row down, draw up a loop; yarn over and draw through 1 loop, yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Yarn over, insert hook under next vertical bar on 4th row down (this will be directly under the last loop picked up on the 6th row), draw up a loop, yarn over and draw through 1 loop, yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Yarn over twice, insert hook under next vertical bar on 5th row down, draw up a loop; (yarn over and draw through 2 loops) twice. Yarn over, insert hook under next vertical bar on 4th row down and complete as before. Yarn over, insert hook under next vertical bar on 3rd row down and complete as before. Yarn over and draw through the last 5 loops on hook, then ch 1 (thus completing a fan). Skip the next vertical bar on the 6th row (directly behind center of fan), draw up a loop in each of the next 7 vertical bars on that row. Repeat from * across. Second half of row is worked as for all previous rows. Repeat these 6 rows for pattern (see **Fig. Y**).

Embroidered Pillow Top No. 9131

You will need CHADWICK'S RED HEART AFGHAN WOOL,

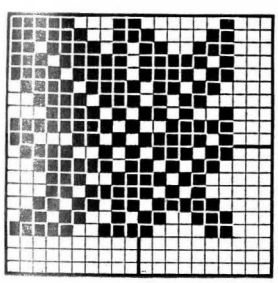
3 skeins (1 oz. skeins) of the main color and

1 skein of a contrasting color.

Also a bone afghan hook No. 6; a pillow 12 inches square; and ½ yd. lining material.

Pillow top measures 13 inches square after blocking, omitting fringe.

With main color ch 73 (about 6 ch sts to 1 inch). **1st row:** Insert hook in 2nd ch from hook and draw up a loop; draw up a loop in each ch across, retaining all loops on hook; yarn over and draw through 1 loop; * yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Repeat from * across. The loop which remains on hook counts as 1st st of next row. **2nd row:** Insert hook under 2nd vertical bar and draw loop through; * insert hook under next vertical bar and draw a loop through. Repeat from * across, retaining all loops on hook (73 loops). Yarn over and draw through 1 loop; * * yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Repeat from * * across. Repeat the 2nd row until piece measures 12 inches. Then make sl st in each vertical bar across. Fasten off.



FRINGE . . . Wind contrasting color into 2 balls. Cut a cardboard strip 2 inches wide and 5 inches long. With right side of work toward you, attach contrasting color, insert crochet hook, yarn over and draw out a loop, place loop over width of cardboard; insert hook in next st, yarn over and draw out a loop, place over cardboard as before. Continue in this manner until cardboard is covered with loops. Do not break off, but, with a second ball of contrasting color, make a chain along top edge of cardboard, making a st in top of each loop. Drop 2nd strand of yarn when all loops have been fastened, slip out cardboard, pick up 1st strand of yarn and continue to make loops as before. Continue thus until loops are made all around edges of pillow top. Break off both strands. Fold the row of loops in half and whip down the chain-edge to wrong side with sewing thread. Line pillow with lining material. After completing the embroidery (see page 37), sew pillow top to one side of pillow.

THERE'S NOTHING HARD ABOUT

Knitting

Really just two stitches to learn—how to knit and how to purl—and the rest of knitting is an open book, for all other knitting stitches are just combinations of these two. If you stick to your knitting, it takes no time at all to become skillful, so that you can click along fast and furiously with the other knitters the country over!

There are several ways of holding yarn and knitting needles in your hands. If you are already accustomed to any one way, we suggest that you continue that same way. However, we favor the following method and, if you have not yet learned to knit, we suggest that you follow our instructions closely.

As a beginner, you'll find Milward's Phantom knitting pins, size 6, easy to learn on—with Chadwick's Red Heart Germantown Zephyr or Knitting Worsted.

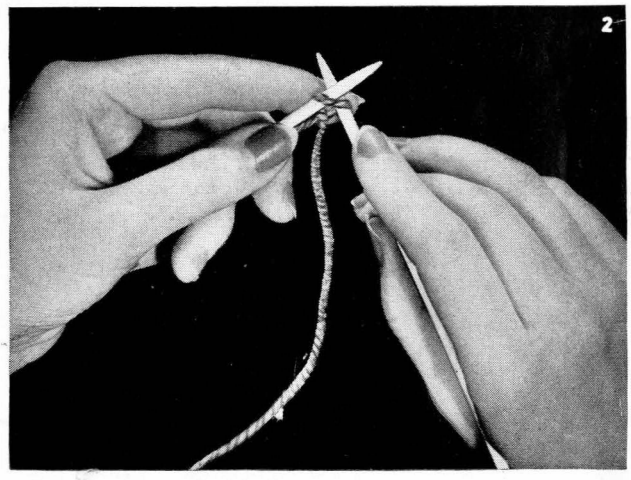
Lesson No. 1...HOW TO CAST ON STITCHES

Putting the first stitches on the needle is called "casting on," and these stitches make the foundation on which your knitting is to be worked. There are several methods of casting on. We are giving you the two methods we consider the best.

METHOD 1 . . . "KNITTING ON"—USING TWO NEEDLES

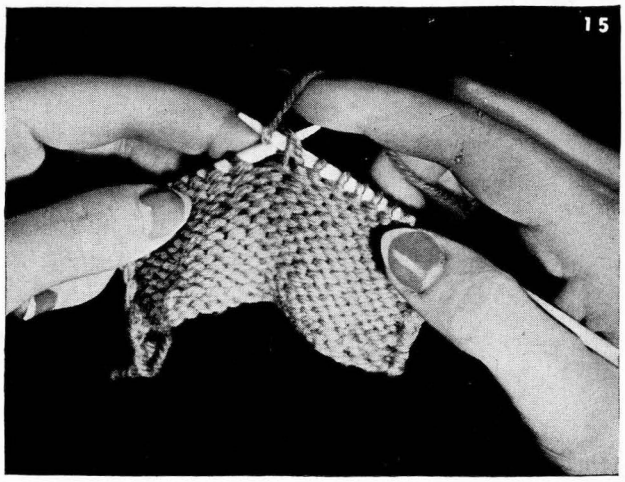
Leaving a short end of yarn free, make a slip knot on one needle. Pull working yarn to tighten the slip knot, and pull short end to make your loop firm on the needle as in **Fig. 1.**

Holding the needle with the slip knot in your left hand, as in illustration, with your right hand take the free needle like a pencil and insert it from left to right through the front of the loop. See **Fig. 2.**



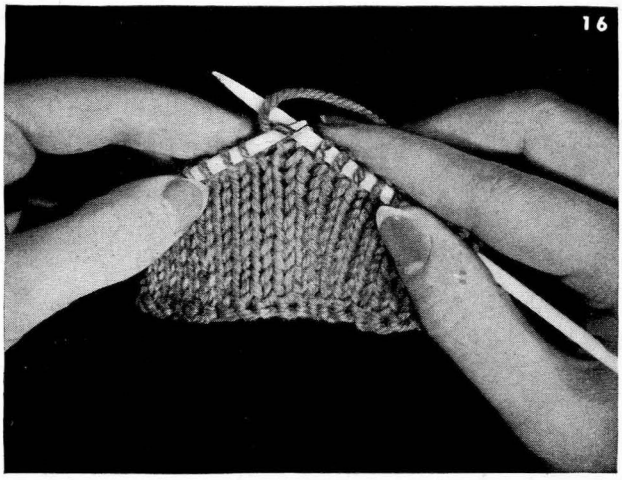
Lesson No. 3 . . . NOW LET'S LEARN TO PURL

Now that you have learned the first fundamental stitch—*knitting*—cast on 20 stitches for another "swatch," and you're ready to learn *purling* —the second fundamental stitch. Hold your needles as you did for knitting, *but always keep the yarn in front of the work,* being sure the needle is in back of the working yarn. Pass the free right-hand needle from right to left through the front of the first loop on the left-hand needle; wrap the yarn around the right-hand needle, from right to left (counter-clockwise) as in **Fig. 15**; draw this loop backwards through the stitch and onto the right-hand needle, allowing the stitch to slip off the left needle. You have now purled one stitch. Repeat until all the stitches are purled onto the right-hand needle.


15

STOCKINETTE STITCH

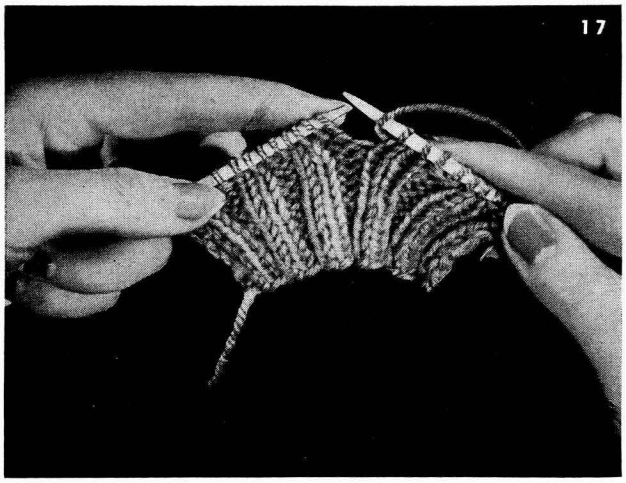
Now that you know the two basic stitches, you can make stockinette stitch (see **Fig. 16**). This stitch gets its name from stockings, for which it is very widely used. If one row is knitted and the next purled, and so on alternately, on straight needles, the resulting firm fabric is called "stockinette stitch." On the wrong side it looks somewhat like garter stitch. Remember to keep the yarn in front of the work for purling, and in back of the work for knitting. Stockinette stitch is also made on round, or circular, needles, by knitting only, 'round and 'round (details on page 29).


16

Lesson No. 4 . . . LET'S RIB!

Ribbing, which is used for elastic edges, is a combination of knitting and purling and is usually worked on a smaller size needle than the remainder of the article. It is usually used for waistbands on sweaters, for cuffs and for tops of socks; also for an entire garment when an interesting texture is desired, and as a trimming.

For dependable quality choose Chadwick's Red Heart Yarns. A variety of weights and textures for every purpose in a wide range of colors.



There are many kinds of ribbing. The ribbing most commonly used is worked as follows: Cast on 24 stitches for a "swatch" (the number of stitches should be divisible by 4). Knit 2 stitches, bring your thread forward, between the two needles, and purl 2 stitches; throw your thread back between the two needles and knit 2 stitches, and continue purling 2 stitches and knitting 2 stitches alternately to the end of the row, ending with 2 purled stitches. Remember always to throw your thread forward between the needles for purling (as shown in **Fig. 17**) and back again for knitting. Repeat this row until you've made 2 inches of ribbing. Bind off as before, knitting the knit stitches and purling the purl stitches.

You will observe that when one row ends with 2 purled stitches, the following row begins with 2 knitted stitches. This is the rule for ribbing: *Always purl over the stitches which were knitted on the previous row and knit over the stitches which were purled on the previous row.* With practice, you will grow accustomed to recognizing knitted and purled stitches, and you'll have no difficulty in remembering whether to start with a knitted or a purled stitch.

NOW LET'S MAKE "SWATCHES" IN SOME OF THE OTHER POPULAR RIBBINGS

KNIT ONE, PURL ONE

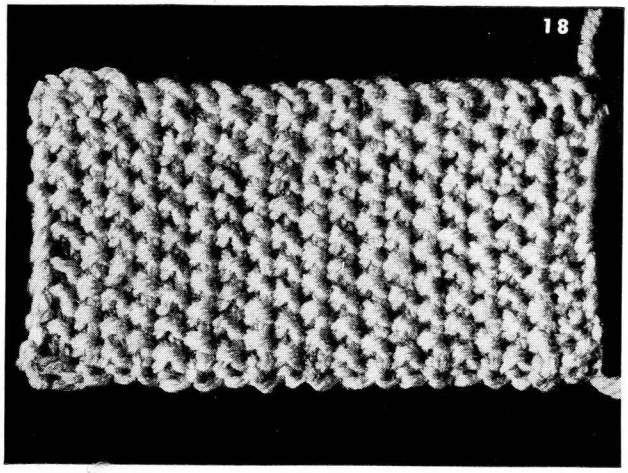
Cast on 24 stitches. **First row:** Knit 1 stitch, purl 1 stitch alternately across the row, ending with 1 purled stitch. Repeat this row for 2 inches. Bind off, knitting the knit stitches and purling the purl stitches.

KNIT THREE, PURL THREE

Another popular ribbing is worked as follows: Cast on 24 stitches (a number of stitches divisible by 6 is necessary). **First row:** Knit 3 stitches, purl 3 stitches alternately across the row, ending with 3 purled stitches. Repeat this row for 2 inches. Bind off as before, knitting the knit stitches and purling the purl stitches.

Lesson No. 5 . . . MOSS OR SEED STITCH

The moss stitch (**Fig. 18**) is a pretty pattern, usually worked with an odd number of stitches.



For your "swatch" cast on 21 stitches. **First row:** Knit 1 stitch, purl 1 stitch, alternately across the row, ending with 1 knitted stitch. As in ribbing, the yarn must be thrown back and forth between the needles when changing from knit to purl, and from purl to knit. With an odd number of stitches on the needle, each row starts and ends with a knit stitch. When working with an even number of stitches, keep in mind that, unlike ribbing, a knit stitch comes over a purl stitch, and a purl stitch over a knit stitch.

WITH THE NEW STITCHES AT YOUR FINGERTIPS MAKE THIS

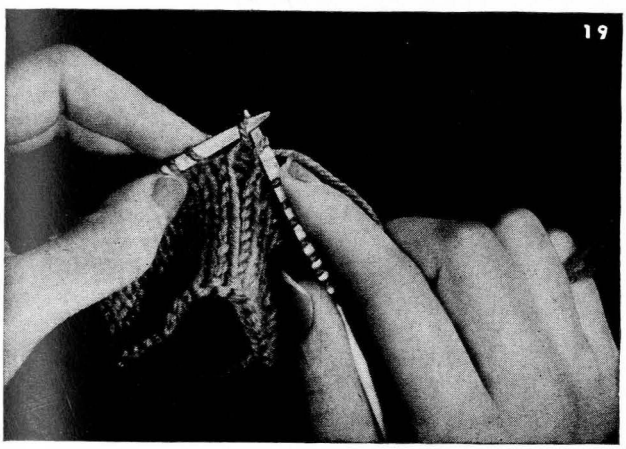
Gay Warm Scarf

No. 2468

You will need 3 one-ounce balls of CHADWICK'S RED HEART SHETLAND FLOSS, and MILWARD'S Phantom knitting pins, size 5.

Cast on 49 stitches. **1st row:** Knit 1 stitch, purl 1 stitch, alternately across, ending with knit 1. Repeat the 1st row for 35 inches in all (moss stitch). Bind off. Pin out the scarf to measure 8 x 36 inches. Press through a damp cloth. Make fringe at both short ends as for your beau's scarf (see page 22), knotting the fringe in every 3rd stitch.

Lesson No. 6 . . . TO INCREASE AND DECREASE

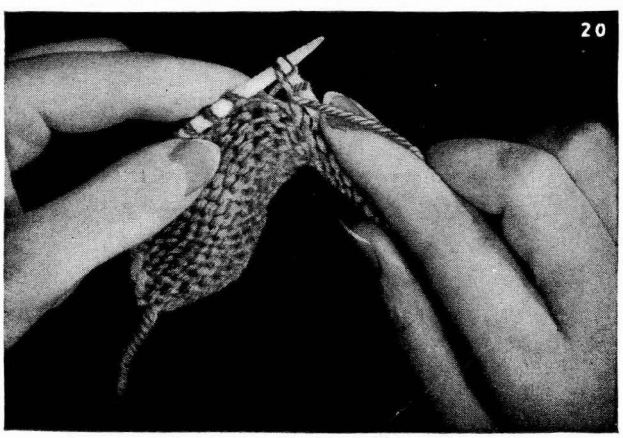


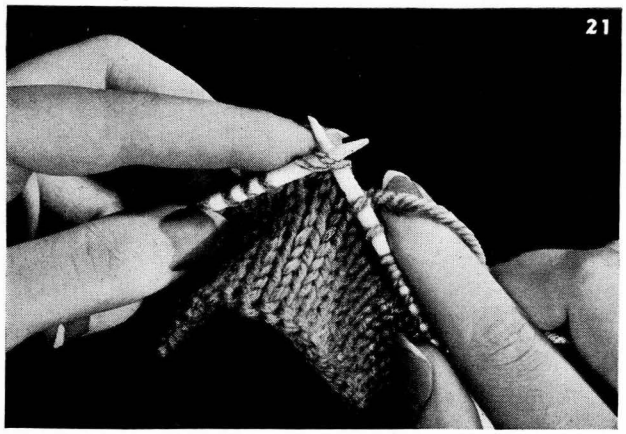
TO INCREASE

Cast on 20 stitches and work 10 rows in stockinette stitch (that is, knit 1 row, purl 1 row). On the next knit row, knit 8 stitches, increase a stitch in the next stitch as follows:

Knit the next stitch in the regular way, but do not let the stitch slip off the left-hand needle; now knit another stitch in the back of the same stitch on the left-hand needle (see **Fig. 19**); drop the stitch off the left-hand needle. Now you have made 2 stitches on your right-hand needle from 1 on the left-hand needle. Practice increasing 1 stitch in every 3rd stitch across the row on each knit row until you have mastered the technique.

Now you'll learn how to increase on a purl row—To increase 1 stitch on a purl row, purl 8 stitches, purl the next stitch in the regular way but do not let the stitch slip off the left-hand needle. *Purl* 1 stitch in the back of the same stitch on the left-hand needle (see **Fig. 20**); drop the stitch off the left-hand needle—2 stitches made from the 1 purl stitch. Practice increasing 1 stitch in every 3rd stitch across each purl row until you can do this with ease. Do not bind off your swatch, but use it to practice decreasing.





TO DECREASE

On a knit row, knit 2 stitches together as 1 stitch, as though you were knitting 1 stitch. Insert your right-hand needle through the front of the 2 stitches on the left-hand needle at once, as shown in **Fig. 21**—1 stitch made on right-hand needle from 2 stitches on the left-hand needle. Now decrease every 4th stitch on each knit row until you can decrease with ease.

Now we'll decrease on a purl row: On a purl row, purl 2 stitches together as 1 stitch, inserting your right-hand needle through the front of the 2 stitches on the left-hand needle at once, as shown in **Fig. 22.** Continue with your swatch, decreasing every 4th stitch on each purl row until you've mastered this phase of knitting.

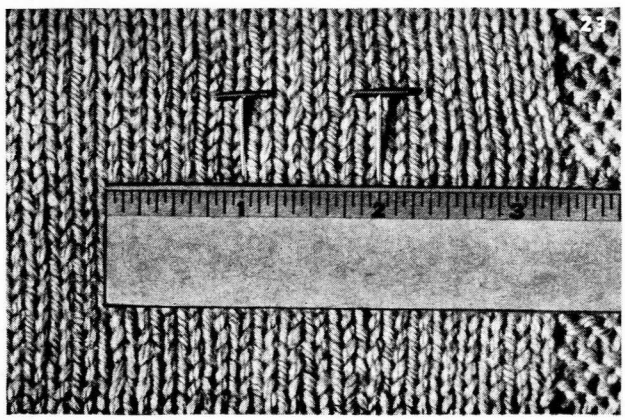
HERE'S ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL TRICK

When increasing or decreasing on the sides of your work, always make your increases or decreases 2 or 3 stitches in from the edges. This will keep the edges of your work neat and smooth—an advantage in sewing pieces together.

WHAT DOES GAUGE MEAN?

What Is Its Importance?

By "gauge" we mean the tension of your work—that is, the number of stitches to an inch and the number of rows to an inch, on your knitting. In most cases, you will find a gauge specified at the beginning of the instructions.



Gauge is one of the most important factors in knitting a garment, for it is the gauge which determines the size of the completed article. Since directions for each garment are written according to a certain gauge for each particular size, it is essential that you obtain the gauge specified in each instance. For example, if a set of directions calls for a gauge of 5 stitches to 1 inch for a size 16 blouse, and your gauge is 6 stitches to an inch, the resulting garment will be about a size 12.

The gauge in the instructions is based on the tension of the average knitter, so in order to have the finished article come out the size indicated in the directions, it is wise to knit a sample swatch, about 2 inches square, and with a ruler or a tape measure, check on your gauge (see **Fig. 23**).

WHAT DOES GAUGE MEAN? (continued)

Do you have the same number of stitches and rows to the inch in your sample as the directions specify? If you have less, you are probably a loose knitter and require a finer needle than the size specified; if you have more, you are a tight knitter, and need a coarser needle than the size called for. It's wise to check your gauge often as you go along.

ABBREVIATIONS IN KNITTING

Now that you've learned the basic steps in knitting, you are ready to make knitted articles from directions. Very frequently, abbreviations are used in directions in order to save space and make the directions easier to read. You should therefore familiarize yourselves with these standard knitting abbreviations:

st	stitch	**0**	thread or yarn over
sts	stitches	**p.s.s.o**	pass sl st over
k	knit	**incl**	inclusive
p	purl	**rnd**	round
sl	slip	**tog**	together
dec	decrease	**k 2 tog**	knit 2 sts together (a decrease)
inc	increase	**p 2 tog**	purl 2 sts together (a decrease)

* (asterisk) . . . Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many more times as specified, in addition to the original. For example, "repeat from * 2 more times" means to make 3 times in all. The ** is used in the same way.

Let's Make a Smart Sweater! No. 1184-A

PULLOVER—SIZE 16

MATERIALS: Chadwick's Red Heart Shetland Floss, 7 *balls* (1 *oz. balls*). Milward's Phantom Knitting Pins, 1 *pair No.* 1 (2½ *mm. size*) *and* 1 *pair No.* 4 (3½ *mm. size*).

MEASUREMENTS AFTER BLOCKING: Bust—35 inches. Width across back at underarm—17½ inches. Width across back at shoulder—14 inches. Width across front at underarm—17½ inches. Length from underarm to lower edge—12 inches. Length of sleeve, underarm seam—6½ inches. Width of sleeve at underarm—13 inches.

Gauge: (Stockinette st) 7 sts make 1 inch; 9 rows make 1 inch.

BACK . . . With No. 1 needles cast on 140 sts and work 4 inches in ribbing of k 2, p 2, decreasing 14 sts on last row (126 sts). Change to No. 4 needles and work 8 inches straight in stockinette st (k 1 row, p 1 row).

To Shape Armholes: Bind off 4 sts at beginning of next 2 rows and 2 sts at beginning of following 2 rows. Dec. 1 st at end of each row until 94 sts remain. Work straight until piece measures 6 inches from 1st row of armhole shaping. Bind off 30 sts for shoulder, bind off next 34 sts loosely for back of neck (sts for neck band will be picked up along these 34 sts); bind off remaining 30 sts for other shoulder.

BACK NECK BAND . . . Holding right side toward you, with No. 1 needles

Continued on next page

SWEATER No. 1184-A (continued)

pick up 46 sts along the 34 sts bound off loosely, and work in ribbing, starting and ending with p 2, for 1 inch. Bind off loosely in ribbing.

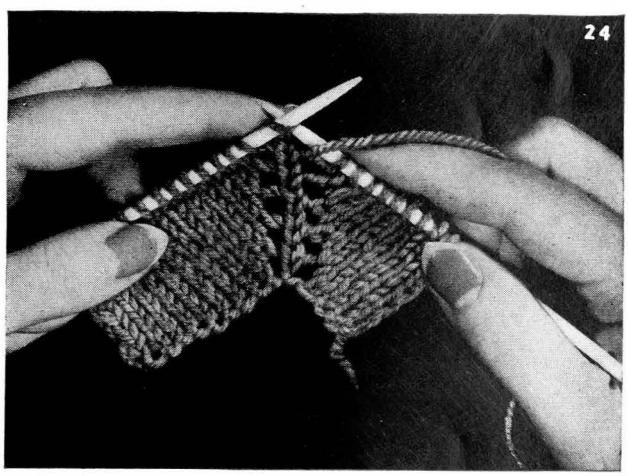
FRONT . . . Work as for Back until piece measures 4¾ inches from 1st row of armhole shaping. **Next row:** Work across 1st 42 sts, bind off 14 sts loosely (thus starting neck shaping), work across remaining 42 sts. Work over these 42 sts, binding off 3 sts at neck edge every other row until 30 sts remain. Work straight until armhole measures 6 inches. Bind off for shoulder. Work opposite side to correspond.

FRONT NECK BAND . . . Holding right side toward you, with No. 1 needles pick up 86 sts along neck edge. Work 1 inch in ribbing. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES . . . With No. 1 needles cast on 90 sts and work 1 inch in ribbing, decreasing 16 sts on last row (74 sts). Change to No. 4 needles and work ½ inch in stockinette st. Inc. 1 st at both ends of next row and every 5th row thereafter until there are 90 sts. Work straight until piece measures 6½ inches in all. Bind off 4 sts at beginning of next 2 rows and 2 sts at beginning of following 8 rows. Then bind off 4 sts at beginning of each row until 12 sts remain. Bind off. Block garment (see page 39). Sew up shoulder, underarm, and sleeve seams, and sew in sleeves.

Lesson No. 7 . . . THREAD OR YARN OVER

For openwork patterns, make "yarn over's" on your knit rows by wrapping the yarn around the tip of the right-hand needle as follows: Bring the yarn under the needle, forward, and over the needle; then backward, ready to knit the next stitch. This forms an extra loop on the right-hand needle. On your next row across you will work this loop as an extra stitch, and presto! there's a hole in your pattern. This method automatically increases a stitch, and is usually used for knitting garments with raglan sleeves (see **Fig. 24**).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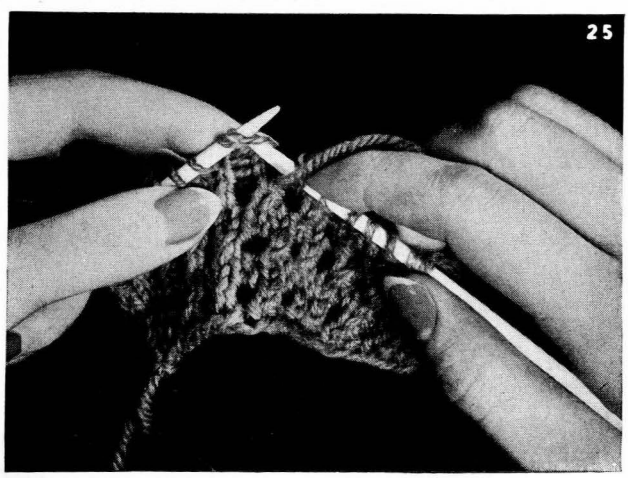
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The primary purpose of a "yarn over" is to make an openwork pattern, in which case the "yarn over's" are made on a knit row, each one being followed by "k 2 tog," or a decrease. In this way the decrease makes up for the "yarn over," with a resulting openwork pattern. On the following purl row each "yarn over" is purled off as any other stitch (see **Fig. 25**). "Yarn over's" can also be made on a purl row.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT NEEDLES

STRAIGHT NEEDLES

1 . . . Straight needles are usually 10, 12 or 14 inches long and are conveniently used for most knitted articles, such as blouses and jackets, and for other, smaller articles.

2 . . . Size 0 is the finest size needle. Sizes 1, 2, 3, etc., are proportionately larger (the rule being that the greater the number, the coarser the needle).

3 . . . "Mm." size—this is an abbreviation for millimeter, and is the actual width, or diameter, of the needle at its widest part.

CIRCULAR NEEDLES

1 . . . A circular, or round, needle is generally used for knitting skirts, and sometimes for the body or sleeves of a sweater.

2 . . . Circular needles are usually made of steel, and come in 11, 16 and 29-inch lengths. The millimeter sizes run the same as for straight needles.

3 . . . The advantages of working on a circular needle are: You avoid a seam in your work and, since you do not turn your work, you gain speed in knitting.

4 . . . For stockinette stitch, cast on the required number of stitches; then join by knitting into the first stitch cast on, being careful that the stitches are not twisted; now knit 'round and 'round, without turning your work.

DOUBLE-POINTED NEEDLES

1 . . . These are widely used for socks, mittens, gloves, and sometimes for the cuffs on sweaters.

2 . . . Double-pointed needles come in both steel and bone, and are usually about 8 or 9 inches long. BONE NEEDLES: The sizes run the same as for straight needles. STEEL NEEDLES: Unlike bone needles, sizes for double-pointed steel needles run differently; that is, the larger the number, the finer the needle, and vice versa.

KNITTING TIPS

BUTTONHOLES . . . Work the number of stitches from the end as specified in the instructions. Then bind off the required number of stitches for the buttonhole, and finish working across the row. On the next row, work to the opening, then turn the work so that the needle to which the yarn is attached is in the left hand. Using Method 1, cast on the same number of stitches as were bound off on the previous row. Turn work again, and finish the row. You have now made a buttonhole.

PICKING UP STITCHES . . . When necessary to pick up stitches (for neck, sleeves, etc.), holding the right side of the work toward you, insert a knitting needle through the stitches, wind the yarn over the needle as when knitting, and draw the loop through. Repeat until the required number of stitches has been picked up. In order to avoid making holes, pick up your loops 1 stitch in from the edge. You are now ready to knit your first row.

INSERTING A MARKER . . . Make a yarn loop of a contrasting color and slip onto the right-hand needle where specified. On subsequent rows slip this marker from one needle to the other, without knitting it. A safety pin may also be used for this purpose.

JOINING OF YARN . . . Whenever possible, join yarn at the end of a row by knotting the two strands together. When necessary to join in the middle of row, lap about 4 inches and work a few stitches with the double yarn.

DID YOU DROP A STITCH? . . . As you go along, watch your work carefully to see that you haven't dropped a stitch, for a dropped stitch will make a hole that will ravel to the bottom of the knitted fabric. If you have dropped a stitch, you must catch it back on your knitting needle, and a crochet hook is your best friend for this. In ribbing or stockinette stitch, hold the work so that the knitted side of the dropped stitch is toward you. Insert crochet hook in dropped stitch, catch first crossbar on hook, and draw through. Repeat to top, then slip the dropped stitch back on needle and continue work.

DID YOUR STITCHES SLIP OFF THE NEEDLE? . . . Or did you have to rip part of your work? Pick the stitches up again by slipping the needle through, but be careful to have all the loops slant in the same direction, thus (\) on the needle. Otherwise, when the next row is worked, the stitches will be crossed and there will be a flaw in the completed article.

MASTER ONE EASY-TO-DO STITCH TO LEARN THE ART OF

Tatting

There are many different theories as to the derivation of the word "tatting." By some it is believed to have originated from the Indian word "tattie." An old Icelandic word "taeta," meaning to knot, may have been the inspiration. Or it may have come from the old provincial English word "tat," meaning to entangle or weave. In Oriental countries, tatting is called "makouk," after the shuttle with which it is made.

There are various types and sizes of tatting shuttles. The one most commonly used is about 2½ inches long and has an extended point or a hook at one end.

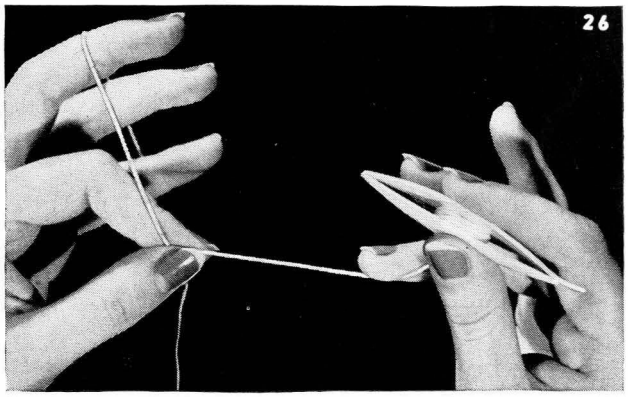
WINDING A SHUTTLE . . . Wind thread around the shuttle, being careful not to wind it so full that the thread extends beyond the edges, as this will slow up your work.

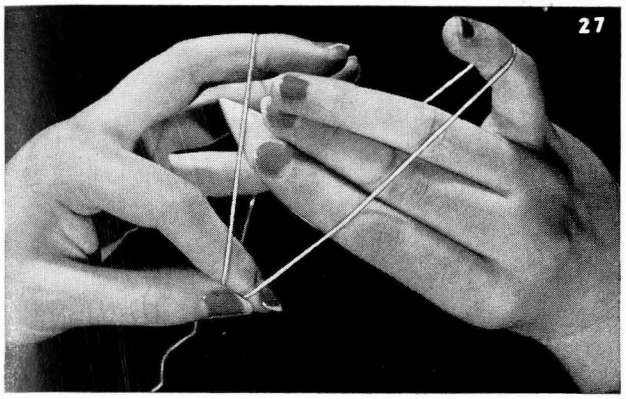
THREADS USED . . . Tatting is usually made with fine thread. For coarser work, we suggest CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS MERCERIZED CROCHET, sizes 20 and 30; for finer work, sizes 50 to 100, or CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS TATTING COTTON, which comes in lovely colors and is specially intended for this type of handwork. Beginners will find it easier to use a coarse thread so that the stitches can be distinguished easily. Size 10 Mercerized Crochet is suggested for practice work.

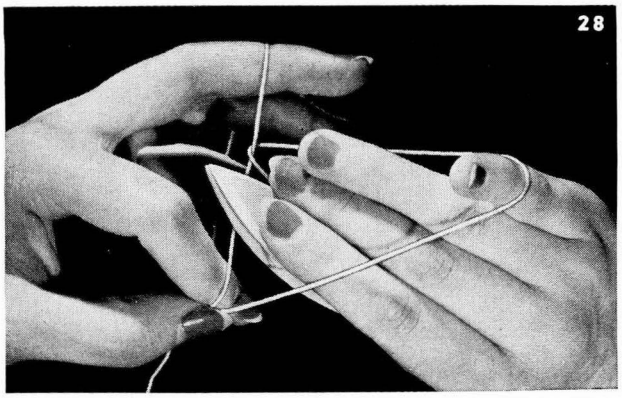
Lesson No. 1 . . . OFF TO A FLYING START WITH THE BASIC STITCH

TO HOLD YOUR THREAD . . . Hold the flat sides of the shuttle between the thumb, forefinger and middle finger of the right hand. With the left hand, pick up the end of the thread between the thumb and forefinger; spread out the remaining 3 fingers, throw the thread to the back of the hand and encircle these 3 fingers; now bring the thread forward to the thumb and forefinger, holding it firmly (note the position of the pointed end of shuttle) as in **Fig. 26.**

TO MAKE THE TATTING STITCH . . . The tatting stitch is made in two parts, or halves, and is referred to as "double stitch." To make the first half, hold the thread in position in left hand as already described. Hold the shuttle in the right hand as before, having the shuttle thread cross the ring and little fingers on palm side, and across all fingers on the outside of hand, extending the little finger slightly.







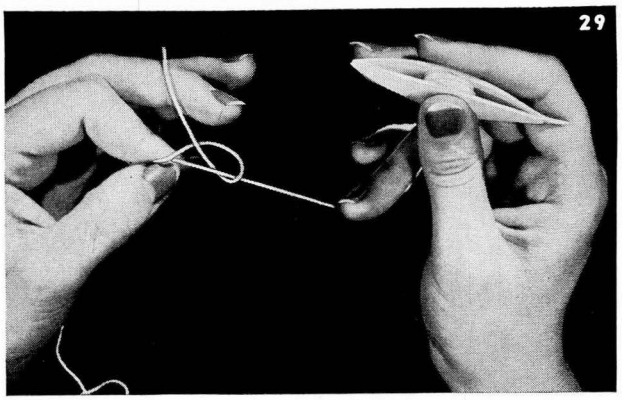
Without turning or releasing the shuttle, slide it *under* (**Fig. 27**) and then *over* (**Fig. 28**) the thread between the forefinger and middle finger of the left hand.

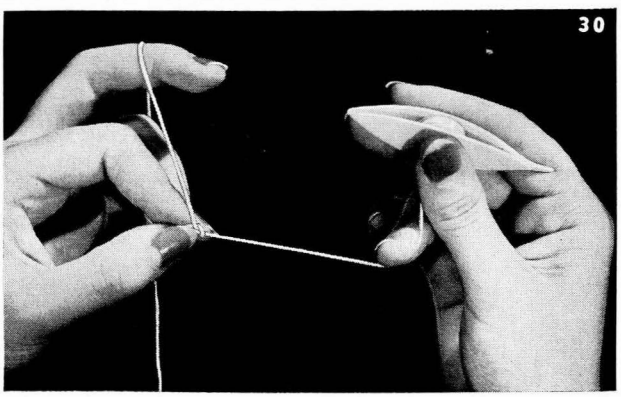
Now drop the middle finger of the left hand and pull the shuttle tightly, as shown in **Fig. 29**.

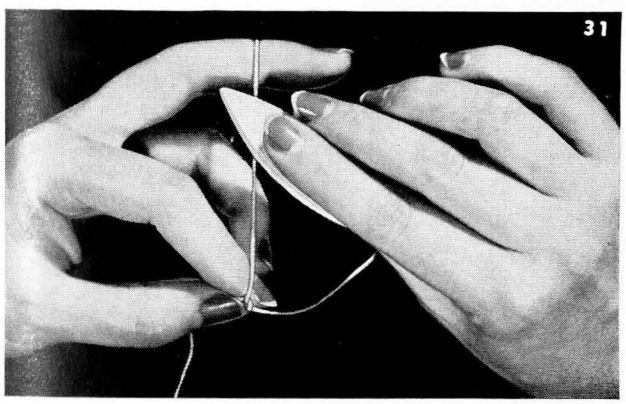
Immediately, still keeping the shuttle thread stretched tightly, extend the finger that has been dropped, thus sliding the stitch down the taut shuttle thread, as in **Fig. 30**. Hold the stitch firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand.

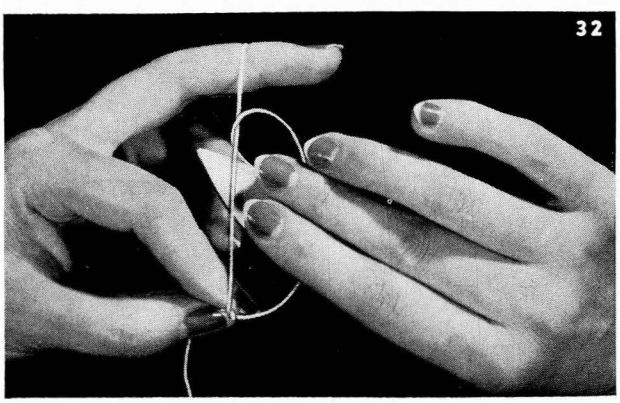
This completes the first half of the double stitch. Practice this step until you do it with ease. When you pull the shuttle, the shuttle thread slides easily through the stitches made. If it doesn't, it means you have made a knot, because the shuttle thread was not pulled tightly enough and the stitches were formed by the shuttle thread and not by the circle of thread on the left hand. When the stitch is properly made, the scalloped edge is at the top.

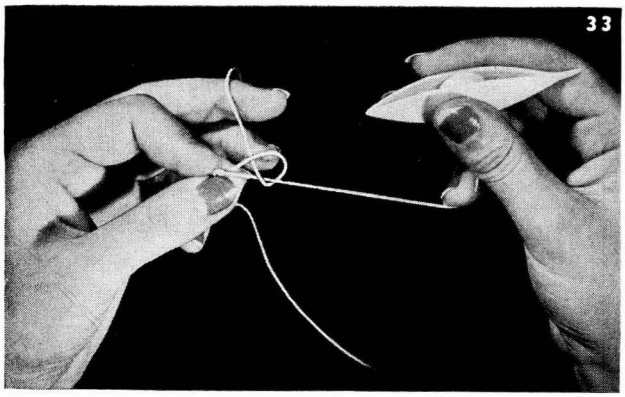
To make the second half of the double stitch, you merely change the position of the thread on the right hand—that is, just drop the thread. Slide the shuttle first *over* (**Fig. 31**) and then *under* (**Fig. 32**) the thread between the forefinger and middle finger of the left hand, drawing it through the loop formed by the shuttle thread.







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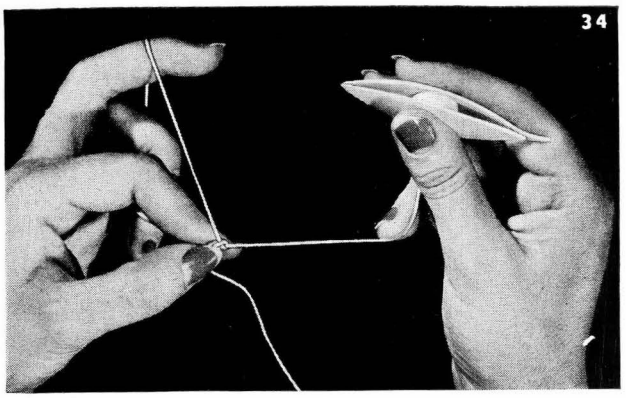
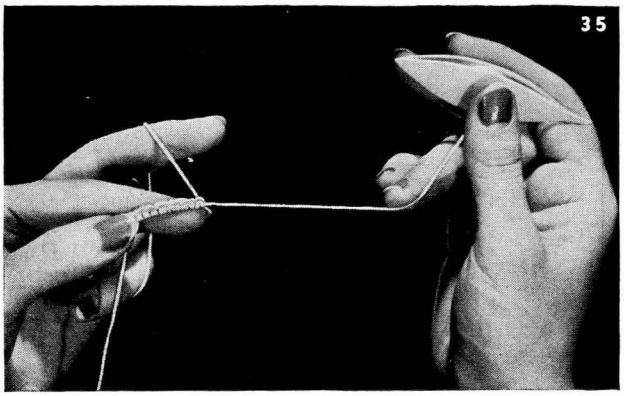

34

Now drop the middle finger (as shown in **Fig. 33**) and complete the stitch as before. You have now made the second half of the double stitch. Practice this second half of the double stitch until you can do it easily.

Now you are ready to make the double stitch, which consists of the first half, immediately followed by the second half (see **Fig. 34**), and so on alternately. The double stitch is the basic stitch in all tatting. When you have mastered this stitch, you can consider yourself a tatter. Practice the double stitch until you can make it smoothly and evenly (see **Fig. 35**).

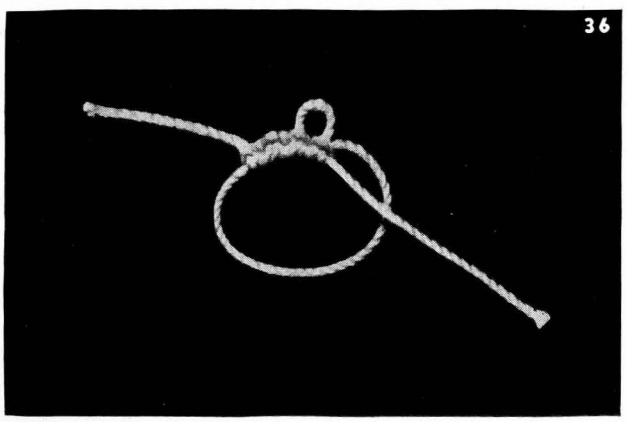

35

Lesson No. 2 . . . NOW WE'RE READY FOR FUN! LET'S MAKE RINGS AND PICOTS

Whether you're making a simple edging, or something elaborate, it will consist either of "rings" alone, or of "rings" and "chains" in combination.

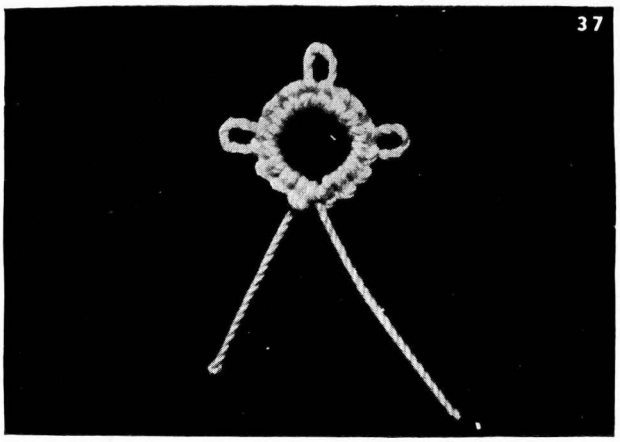
TO MAKE A RING . . . Holding the thread in position as explained in Lesson 1, make 12 double stitches. Holding all the stitches securely between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, draw up the shuttle thread tight, so that the first and last stitches meet, forming a perfect ring.

PICOTS HERE, PICOTS THERE . . . Picots are used to "dress up" tatting; they are one of the distinguishing marks of this art. They also have a very practical use—they join rings and chains to form various patterns.


36

TO MAKE A PICOT . . . Make 3 double stitches. Now make the first half of the double stitch, but draw it within a little space of the previous stitch, instead of close to it (about ¼ inch). Make the second half of the stitch close to it in the usual way (thus completing a double stitch). Draw the entire double stitch close to the previous stitches made, and a picot will form from the ¼-inch space left between the 2 double stitches (**Fig. 36**). *A picot in directions refers only to the loop, and does not include the double stitch which fastens the loop.* Try to make your picots uniform in size.

To make the ring illustrated in **Fig. 37**, make 4 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches (you will need to make only 3 more double stitches after finishing the picot); another picot, 4 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches. In all you have made 16 double stitches. Holding all the stitches securely, close the ring as before. Make another ring like this, having it 1/4 inch away from the first one by making the first double stitch 1/4 inch away from the base of the first ring. Continue to make rings like this until you can close them perfectly, as a perfect ring is the mark of an expert tatter.

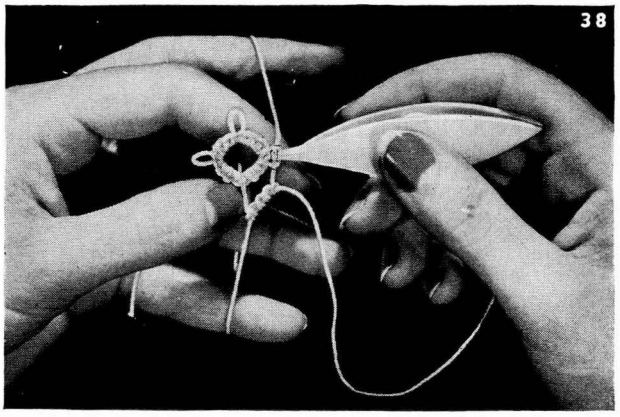


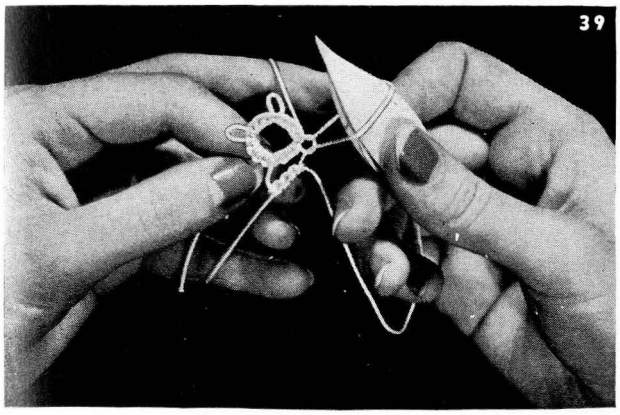
Lesson No. 3 . . . NOW TO JOIN RINGS

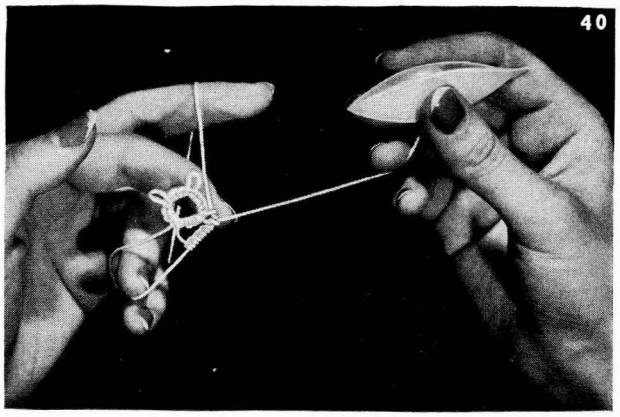
TO JOIN PICOTS . . . Make a ring as before. Then leave a 1/4-inch space and start to make another ring. Make 4 double stitches, then insert the pointed end of the shuttle through the last picot on the first ring and catch the thread on the left hand as in **Fig. 38.**

Pull the thread through the picot, making it large enough so that the shuttle can go through the loop just made, as in **Fig. 39.**

Pull the shuttle through, stretch the shuttle thread, extend the middle finger, and the new ring will be joined (see **Fig. 40**). This counts as the first half of the next double stitch. Make the second half of the double stitch in the usual way, and you have joined a picot and made 1 double stitch.







LESSON No. 3 (continued)

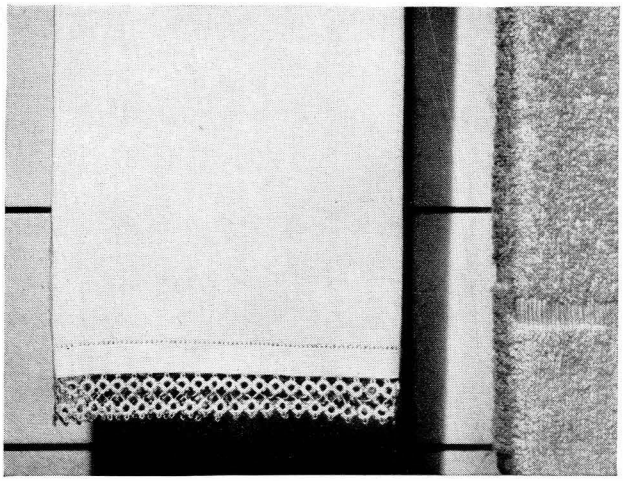
COLLAR EDGING No. 8583

Now make 3 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches, and close the ring as before. Continue in this manner and you will have the edging No. 8583 for the collar illustrated above (to join a new thread, always make a square knot at the base of a ring).

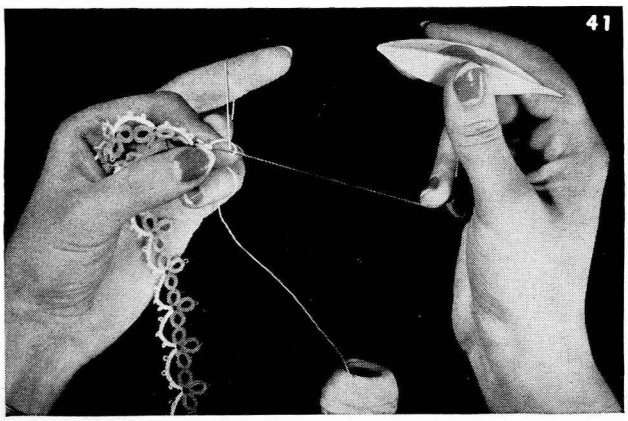
TO REVERSE WORK . . . This term means to turn your work downward, thus reversing its original position. For example, if you have made a ring and you reverse your work, the base of the ring will be at the top.

To practice "reversing work," we'll make this simple edging No. 8582. Use CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 20. Make a ring of 3 double stitches, a picot, 3 double stitches, a picot, 3 double stitches, a picot, 3 double stitches, close the ring. Now reverse work, leave a ¼-inch space, and make another complete ring same as before. Reverse work; leave a ¼-inch space, start another ring and make 3 double stitches. Join to the last picot on the first ring, make 3 double stitches, a picot, 3 double stitches, a picot, 3 double stitches, close the ring. Reverse work, leave a ¼-inch space, and make another ring same as last one, joining to the last picot on the second ring. Reverse work and continue in this manner until you have enough edging to trim your favorite guest towel.

TOWEL EDGING No. 8582



Lesson No. 4 . . . A BALL AND SHUTTLE OR TWO SHUTTLES



USING A BALL AND SHUTTLE . . . Designs consisting of rings only, such as the edgings you have made for the collar and guest towel, are made with just a shuttle thread. For designs which are a combination of "chains" and "rings," you will need a ball and a shuttle. If you want your edging in one color, use only one color for the shuttle and the ball thread. However, if you want the rings to be one color and the chains another color (as in the edging shown in **Fig. 41**), use a shuttle wound with a dark color and a ball of thread in a light color.

EDGING No. 8591 (Illustrated in Fig. 41)

For this edging, use CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 30. With the shuttle thread make a ring of 8 double stitches, a picot, 8 double stitches; close the ring. Make another ring just like this, very close to the first one. Now make a third ring same as these, very close to the second ring. Now reverse work and make a chain over the ball thread as follows:

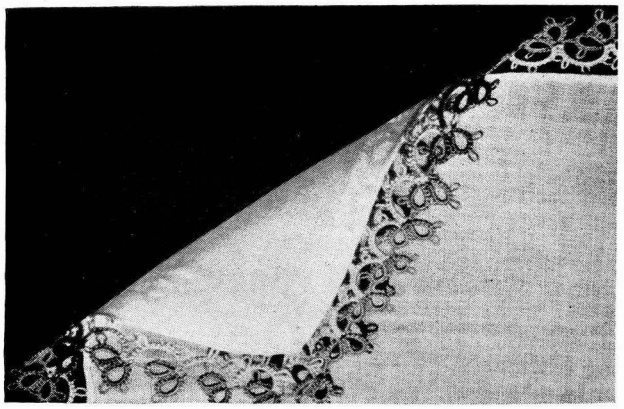
Hold the ball thread on your left hand, in position as in **Fig. 41**, wrapping the thread around the little finger to control the tension (notice the thread does not encircle the entire hand) and allowing the ball to hang. With the shuttle, work 4 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches, a picot, 4 double stitches, a picot and 4 double stitches over the ball thread. *Note that these stitches are formed with the ball thread, which is the light color.* Reverse work, let the ball thread hang free. Using the shuttle thread only, wrap the thread around your left hand as you would ordinarily, and start another ring as follows: Make 8 double stitches, join to the picot of the third ring, make 8 double stitches, close the ring. Make 2 complete rings same as the first two, but do not join them. Reverse work and, with the ball and shuttle threads, make a chain same as before. Reverse work and continue in this manner for the desired length. An edging like this is suitable for a linen luncheon set, for guest towels, doilies, napkins, children's dresses, collars and cuffs, and so on.

USING TWO SHUTTLES . . . In designs where you want to work rings of 2 different colors, you will need 2 shuttles. The second shuttle is used exactly like the ball thread when making chains; but it is also transferred to the right hand, to make rings. The thread on your left hand always forms the stitches; therefore your stitches will be the same color as the thread on your left hand.

ABBREVIATIONS IN TATTING

r	ring	**cl**	close
ds	double stitch	**sep.**	separated
p	picot	**sp**	space
ch	chain	**rw**	reverse work

* (asterisk) . . . Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many more times as specified, in addition to the original. For example, "repeat from * 2 more times" means to make 3 times in all. The * * is used in the same way.



FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH ABBREVIATIONS by making the two-color handkerchief edging No. 8465, illustrated above. Use CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS TATTING COTTON. Wind shuttle with dark color, and use a ball of light color. With the shuttle, * make r of 5 ds, 3 p's sep. by 3 ds, 5 ds, cl. R of 5 ds, join to last p of last r, 3 ds, 2 p's sep. by 3 ds, 5 ds, cl. Rw. Place ball thread in position over left hand as explained before; with the shuttle make a ch of 4 ds, 3 p's sep. by 4 ds, 4 ds; drop the ball thread. Rw, join to the center p of previous r. Repeat from * for desired length. With needle and thread, attach edging to rolled edge of handkerchief by catching the center p's of the ch's, concealing the thread in the rolled hem.

TOP OFF YOUR LESSONS IN TATTING WITH THE JOSEPHINE KNOT . . . This is an ornamental ring, consisting of only the first half of the double stitch made the specified number of times, then drawn up very closely to form a ring. Josephine knots lend a decorative note to this fine, dainty handkerchief edging (No. 8463). You will need only one shuttle, wound with Tatting Cotton. Make r of 4 ds, 3 p's sep. by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl. * Rw, leave a ¼-inch sp, make a Josephine knot of 10 sts. Rw, leave a sp, make a r of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl. Repeat from * for desired length. Sew edging to handkerchief as in illustration.

A SAMPLER OF

Embroidery

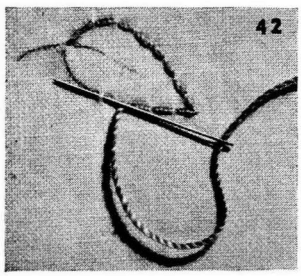
STITCHES

Not quite sure about that embroidery stitch? These clear illustrations will tell you exactly how to make the popular stitches. Just watch the way the needle points and see if the stitch is started at the left or right of work—you can't go wrong!

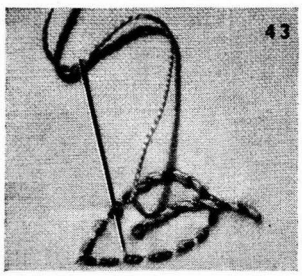
We consider CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS SIX STRAND EMBROIDERY FLOSS best for general embroidery work. If you do not wish to use the full six strands, you may split the thread and use one, two, three or four strands, depending upon the fabric and the type of embroidery; three strands are the most commonly used.

You will also need: MILWARD'S crewel embroidery needles with a big eye for easy threading; an embroidery hoop to hold your work taut; sharp embroidery scissors; and a stiletto for making eyelets.

PRESSING EMBROIDERY . . . Place embroidery right side down over a soft thick surface such as a bath towel. Press through a damp cloth with a moderately hot iron. Remove damp cloth and press until thoroughly dry.



RUNNING STITCH (Fig. 42) . . . This is the simplest of all embroidery stitches, and the most commonly used. It is always worked from right to left. The needle "runs" along the material, picking up two or three threads and making stitches of even length on the right side. It is often used as the foundation for more complex stitches, or as a padding for stitches giving raised effects, as in scallops.

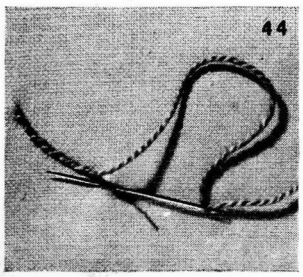


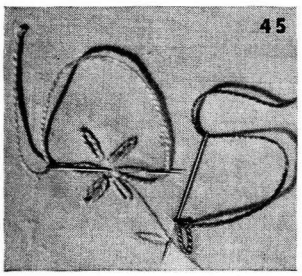
TWISTED RUNNING STITCH (Fig. 43) . . . First work running stitch, and then overcast, passing the needle under each stitch without catching the fabric. Produces interesting two-color effects.

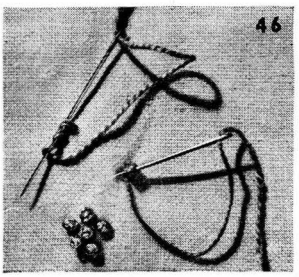
OUTLINE or STEM STITCH (Fig. 44) . . . As the name suggests, this stitch is usually used for stems, or for an outline wherever a single embroidered line is required. Outline stitch worked in parallel rows close together produces a "stranded" effect. This stitch is worked from left to right.

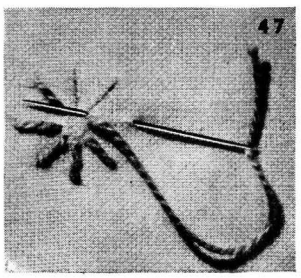
LAZY-DAISY STITCH (Fig. 45) . . . This is also called "loop stitch." It is usually used at sides of a stem to simulate small leaves, or made in a group to form a daisy.

FRENCH KNOTS (Fig. 46) . . . Used wherever a single dot is required and also in group effect for center of flowers, etc. Draw point of needle through fabric to right side. Wind thread around needle about 3 times. Now insert needle into fabric and pull through to wrong side, holding twists in place with thumb of left hand.









RAY or SPOKE STITCH (Fig. 47) . . . Straight stitches of uniform length, radiating from center—or long and short stitches alternated, to give shaded effect. This stitch is used for flowers and leaves.

CHAIN STITCH (Fig. 48) . . . Used to outline large designs and as a padding for raised effects, as in scallops, etc.

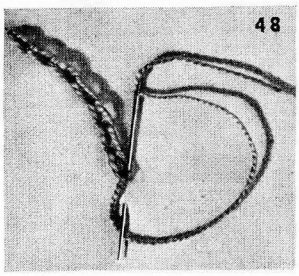
CROSS STITCH (Fig. 49) . . . This is one of the simplest and most fascinating stitches. Very often, designs are worked entirely in cross stitch, color being introduced to supply interest. To become an expert "cross stitcher," you must keep two things in mind: The strokes must be made even in length (see A), and all strokes must cross in the same direction (see B). Since cross stitch is such a favorite, we have designed a cross stitch pattern for the afghan-stitch pillow top (directions for pillow top and chart for embroidery are given on page 17). Each cross covers one complete square of afghan stitch (this includes the vertical bar between squares); start the embroidery 3 squares in from the edges of the pillow top.

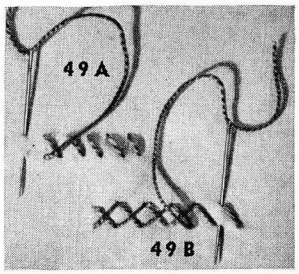
COUCHING STITCH (Fig. 50) . . . Lay 3 or 4 strands of thread over the fabric to be embroidered, and tack down at regular intervals with a single strand of thread (you may use a contrasting color for tacking).

BLANKET STITCH (Fig. 51) . . . Often used to finish an edge. It is usually done in stitches of uniform length, but it may be varied by alternating a long and short stitch, or 2 long and 2 short stitches, etc.

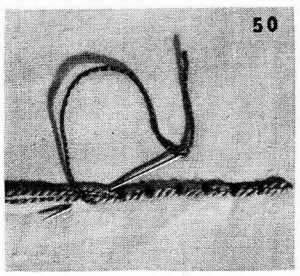
FEATHER STITCH (Fig. 52) . . . A very decorative stitch—easy to do. In construction, this is similar to blanket stitch. To make feather stitch, having thread in front of the needle, take a diagonal stitch at the right; draw out needle over the thread. Now take a similar diagonal stitch a little below and to the left, draw needle through, and so on alternately.

USE CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS SIX STRAND EMBROIDERY FLOSS

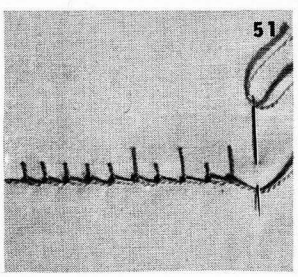




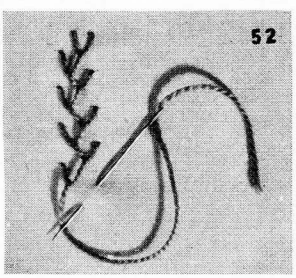
BULLION STITCH (Fig. 53) . . . Draw needle through to right side of fabric. If you wish a stitch ¼ inch long, insert needle into fabric ¼ inch back, and bring out only the tip of the needle at the original point. Wind the thread about 7 times around the point of the needle, as for a French knot. Pull needle through, holding the twists under left thumb; pull stitch up close to fabric. This stitch may be used as a leaf or a flower petal, or arranged in coils to form a rose.



SATIN STITCH (Fig. 54) . . . This consists of parallel straight stitches worked evenly and very closely together. It is used for solid effects. When a raised effect is desired, the design is first padded with running or chain stitch, and the satin stitch is then worked over the padding.

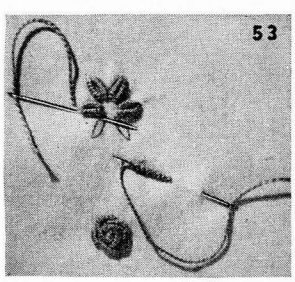


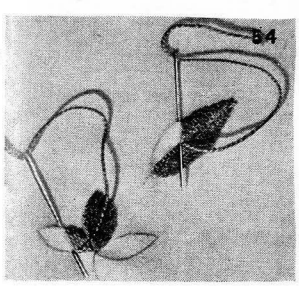
BUTTONHOLE STITCH (Fig. 55) . . . This is worked exactly like blanket stitch, but the stitches are made close together. Used for making scallops. For raised effect, work over a padding of running or chain stitch.

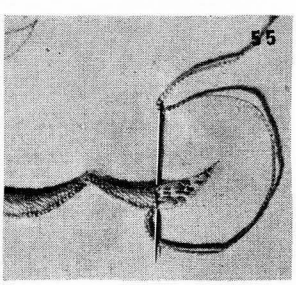


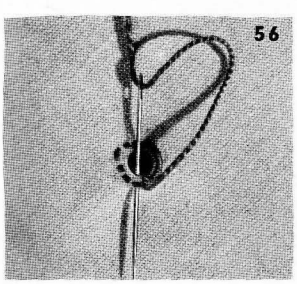
EYELETS (Fig. 56) . . . To make a small eyelet, punch a hole with a stiletto and make running stitch around the opening. Then overcast the edges closely.

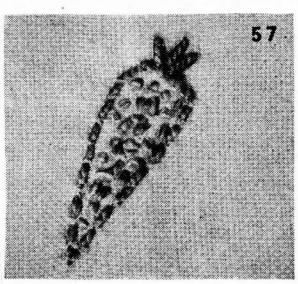
SEED STITCH (Fig. 57) . . . This is the most simple of all "filling" stitches—tiny stitches all the same length and at all angles over the space to be filled. Used either as part of the design, or as a background to "bring out" the design.





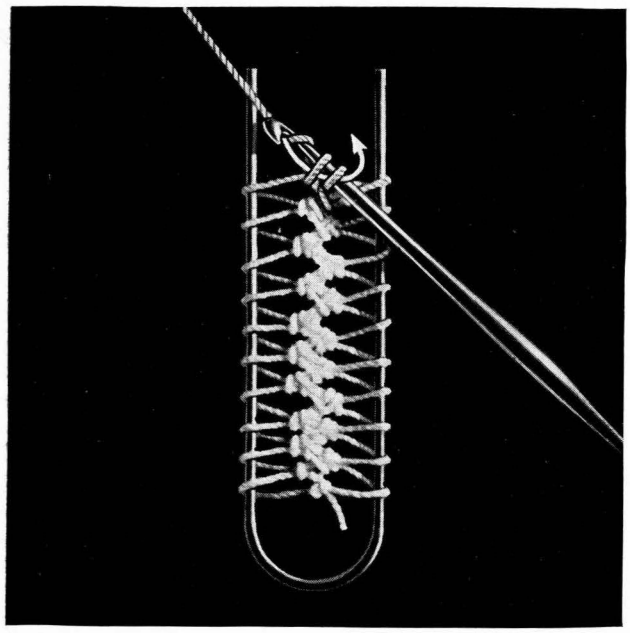






SO YOU'D LIKE TO MAKE

Hairpin Lace



Hairpin lace was originally worked on regular hairpins, and thereby gets its name. It is made on a hairpin-lace staple—or, more often, on a straight hairpin—with the help of a crochet hook. The width of the lace depends upon the size of the staple, or hairpin, used. The illustration shows the lace in work; when the desired length is made, charming designs can be crocheted on it, making exquisite lace with a spun-sugar look.

With a crochet hook make a loose chain stitch; remove the hook and insert the left-hand prong of the staple, as it faces you, upwards through the stitch. Draw out the loop until the knot is halfway between the prongs. Hold the working thread in the left hand as for crocheting.

Bring the thread to the front, and around the right-hand prong; then put the crochet hook through the loop which is on the left-hand prong, draw the thread through and make a chain stitch.

* To get the crochet hook in position for the next step, without drawing out the loop on the hook, turn the handle of the hook upwards so that it is parallel with the prongs, then pass it between the prongs to the back of the staple.

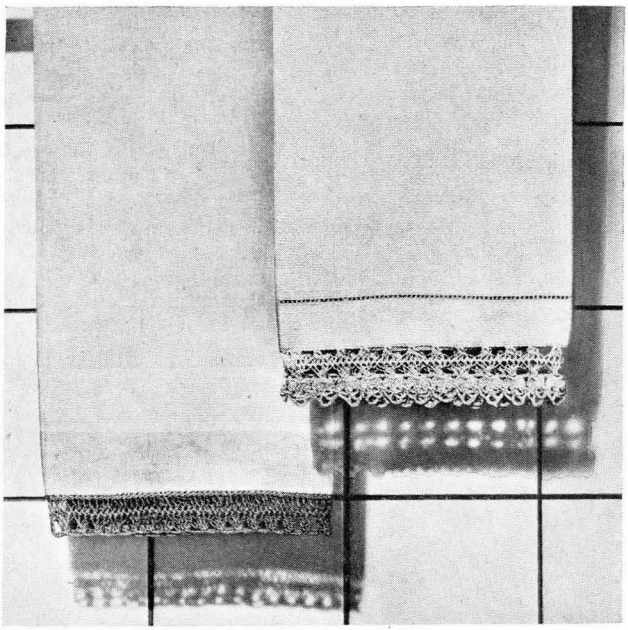
Now turn the staple over once to the left (which starts a loop on the right prong). Insert the crochet hook up through front thread of loop at left, catch the thread, draw a loop through, and make a single crochet. Repeat from *. Continue until the prongs are covered with loops; then slip them off the staple, and replace the two prongs into the last 4 loops.

TWO SIMPLE EDGINGS . . . Use CLARK'S O.N.T. or J. & P. COATS MERCERIZED CROCHET, size 30, and a MILWARD'S steel crochet hook No. 8. For crochet abbreviations, see page 12.

EDGING No. 8585 . . . Make hairpin lace the length desired. Turn and work 1 s c in each loop along one side. Fasten off. Attach thread to 1st loop on other side and work as follows: * Insert hook in next loop, thread over hook, draw loop out on hook. Repeat from * 2 more times (4 loops on hook); thread over and draw through all 4 loops at once, ch 4. Repeat from * across. Fasten off.

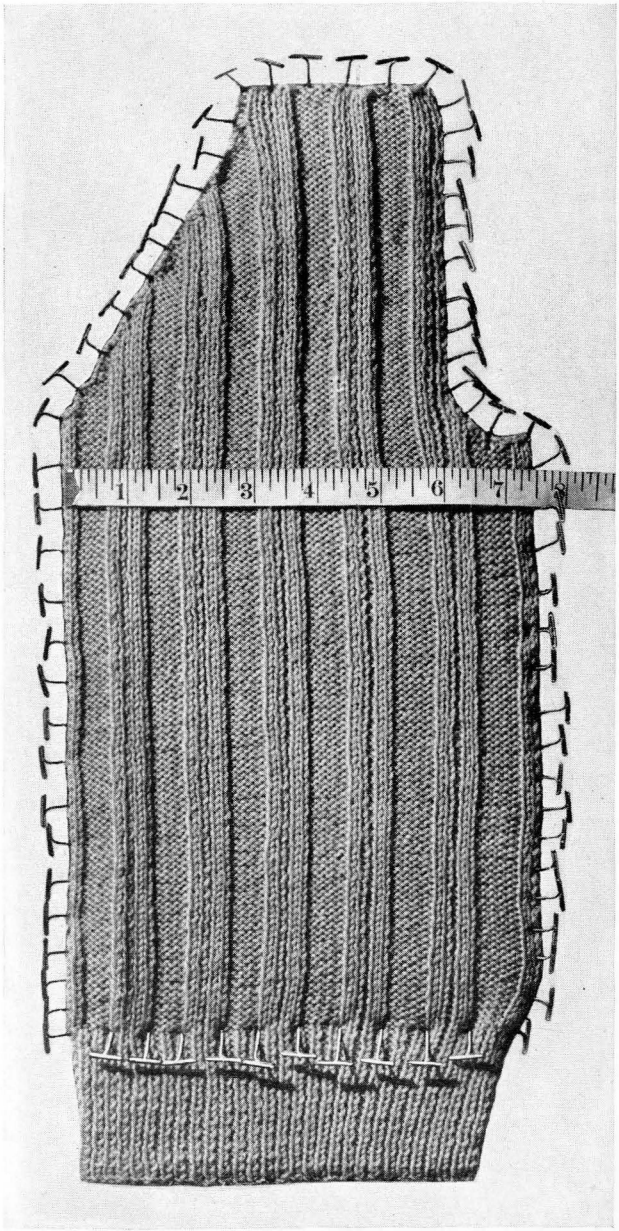
EDGING No. 8586 . . . Make hairpin lace the length desired. Fasten off. Attach thread to 1st loop; insert hook through 1st 4 loops and (keeping twist of loops) * make an s c through all 4 loops at once. Ch 4, insert hook through next 4 loops and repeat from * across. Fasten off. Attach thread to loops on opposite side and work 1st row the same as for the other side. Do not fasten off. Ch 4 (to count as tr), turn. **2nd row:** 2 tr in s c, holding back the last loop of each tr on hook; * thread over and draw through all loops on hook, ch 1 tightly (a 3-tr cluster made). Ch 2, make 3 tr in same s c, holding back the last loop of each tr on hook. Repeat from * until 3 clusters are made. * * Skip ch-4, in next s c make three 3-tr clusters separated by ch-2. Repeat from * * across. Fasten off. **3rd row:** Attach thread to 1st cluster made; * ch 3, in tip of next (center) cluster make d c, ch 5 and d c; ch 3, s c between next 2 clusters. Repeat from * across. Fasten off.

EDGINGS No. 8585 (left) No. 8586 (right)



HOW TO BLOCK AND FINISH YOUR HANDWORK

TO BLOCK AND PRESS A GARMENT . . . Take each piece individually and fold it in half lengthwise, with wrong side out—this will help you to make the two sides of each piece identical. Wherever there are two pieces the same (for instance, right and left fronts, sleeves, two pockets, a double collar), block the two pieces at the same time, with right sides together. Place pieces, one at a time, on a well-padded ironing board and pin all around the edges, having pins ½ inch apart and following strictly the measurements given at the beginning of directions; do not stretch any ribbing. Press through a damp cloth, using a moderately hot iron (do not rest the iron on the garment), allowing the steam to penetrate through the pieces. Remove the cloth and leave pieces on ironing board until thoroughly dry; now remove pins, and press out the fold.



TO BLOCK AND PRESS HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES . . . In household articles made of individual motifs, sew the motifs together before blocking. In order to block, fold piece in half (lengthwise or widthwise, whichever you find more convenient, depending upon the size of your pressing table), with wrong side out. Place as much of the article as possible on a well-padded table. Pin and stretch out to measurements given at beginning of directions, following the design of the outside edge (be sure to pin out all picots, loops, scallops, etc.). Press through a damp cloth with a moderately hot iron, allowing steam to penetrate (do not allow iron to rest on raised stitches, such as popcorns or rosettes, as these should not be flattened). Allow to dry thoroughly before removing pins; then block another section, and so on.

ASSEMBLING A GARMENT . . . Seams play an important part in finishing up a model. Use self yarn or thread for seams. In most cases, especially where edges are shaped as in shoulder and underarm edges and sleeves, use a narrow dressmaker's seam. To make this seam, place right sides of pieces together and run a small running stitch, ¼ inch in from the edge, for the length of the seam; then run another running stitch over this one, but from the opposite direction, thus simulating machine stitching. Now press seam open. Get into the habit of sewing tape along shoulder seams to prevent stretching.

Where neck bands, arm bands, etc., are to be sewn, place right sides of pieces together and sew with small over-and-over stitches. Flatten seam by steaming.

Sewing zippers into garments is no problem at all. A zipper should be slightly shorter than the opening—for instance, use an 8-inch zipper for a 9-inch opening. Baste zipper in place, then sew into opening with small back stitches, using matching sewing thread. Tack tape to garment, on wrong side, with loose overcasting stitches.

BOOK No. 145

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HANDWORK AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

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